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## BRITISH DESIRE FOR LEAGUE AS PART OF PRELIMINARY PEACE

Lord Robert Cecil Says Amended Draft of Covenant Is Now Ready—Expected Termination of Inter-Allied Command

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Lord Robert Cecil has declared it essential that the League of Nations covenant should form part of the preliminary peace, adding that this was the view of the British delegation. He declared that the amended draft of the covenant could be ready for the council whenever called for. The accusation that the covenant was hastily constructed was unfounded. The commission had been able to present a prompt report owing to the amount of careful study previously expended on the scheme. The British Government, for one, had been engaged on it since the autumn of 1916.

The storm in a teacup raised in certain quarters over the inclusion of the League in the preliminaries has left the Council of Ten quite unruled. Consideration of methods of inclusion have been the subject of conversations between President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Clemenceau. Meanwhile the commissions are reaching the end of their tasks, except that on finance, to the presidency of which Mr. E. S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, has been appointed.

Apparently the satisfaction caused by the fact that the Supreme Council accepted practically the entire clauses dealing with Germany's military future, was damped in one particular. The control without time limit of German armaments by a special commission has been altered to such control only until the final peace is signed, the duty afterwards being taken over by the League. This appears the height of imprudence to France, particularly as it is the outcome of the expected disappearance, within a few months, of the allied command, which means, *Le Temps* points out, that there will soon be no organized body capable of dealing instantly with any German infraction of the peace terms.

Italian Press Seeks Settlement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—All the Italian newspapers insist that the frontier question between Italy and the Jugoslavs must be settled promptly and simultaneously with that between France and Germany.

Labor Commission in Session

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The following official communiqué was issued this afternoon:

The twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth meeting of the Committee on International Labor Legislation took place today under the presidency of Mr. Samuel Gompers. The special sub-committee appointed to find a solution for the difficulties which have arisen in regard to the application of labor conventions by certain federal states presented a report suggesting a solution which was adopted by the commission.

The final reading of the British draft convention for the establishment of a permanent organization for international labor organization was completed and the draft convention, as amended, was adopted by the commission for submission to the peace commission.

The commission then continued the discussion of the labor clauses to be recommended for inclusion in the treaty of peace.

Order to Stop Fighting

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The following official statement was issued this evening:

The Supreme Allied Council met today between 3 and 7 p.m. An exchange of views took place in regard to the military situation in Gallia. The council agreed on the terms of an injunction to be addressed to the two armies facing each other in front of Lemberg, requesting them to suspend hostilities at once, on certain conditions.

The council then dealt with the western frontier of Poland and heard the report of the commission on Polish affairs, which was presented by its chairman, Mr. Jules Cambon. The next meeting will be held on Friday, March 21, at 3 p.m.

Premier to Remain

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Mr. Lloyd George, who was asked by President Wilson, Mr. Clemenceau, and Mr. Orlando to postpone his return to London, has decided to remain in Paris until the draft of the treaty of peace is concluded. This announcement was made officially today.

French Press on League

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—*Le Temps*, which is usually regarded as being well informed, says this afternoon:

"President Wilson has apparently approved the military, aerial and naval conditions contained in the definite armistice for Germany. Therefore, after the Council of Ten deliberates

thereon, nothing can prevent Marshal Foch from giving the Germans a 72-hour notice of the cessation of the present armistice terms and informing them of the new permanent conditions fixing the military status.

"But only the military problems are to be thus solved, the political problems having been adjourned. The question that will therefore probably come up at the council meeting is whether it is preferable to fix in a permanent diplomatic document, Germany's military, political and territorial status. In this document the League of Nations plan could be included. If this opinion prevails, subsequent sessions may be utilized for fixing Germany's frontiers, after which the German delegates can be summoned to Versailles to sign the preliminaries."

## PROMPT SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT ACTION

Republicans Adopt Measure Defeated by Last Congress and Hope to Push It Through Both Houses Early in the Session

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Wednesday)—The Susan B. Anthony Federal Suffrage Amendment, twice defeated by the United States Senate in the last session of the Sixty-fifth Congress, will be reintroduced as soon as the new Congress convenes. Through Charles Curtis, Senator from Kansas, Republican whip, announcement was made on Wednesday that the Republican Party would put the measure providing for the political enfranchisement of the women of the United States in the forefront of their legislative program.

Pending the calling of special session by President Wilson—the urgency for which is freely admitted by the members of the Administration—the suffrage forces are preparing the stage to have the amendment introduced and passed before the new Congress is many days old. Senator Curtis asserted on Wednesday that he himself would submit the amendment the first day of the session. The same procedure will be adopted in the House of Representatives, so the indications are that both branches will take simultaneous action on the amendment.

Early Passage Foreseen

The membership of the new committee on woman suffrage has already been practically determined. Hiram Johnson, Senator from California, will probably succeed Andries Jones, Senator from New Mexico, as chairman of the Senate committee, while Representative J. R. Mann, minority leader in the last Congress, will head the House of Representatives committee. The personnel of the new committees, it is believed, augur well for the early passage of the amendment.

While the task of submitting the measure to the Senate will be left to Senator Curtis, Representative Mann will introduce it in the house and lead the fight for its adoption. That it will be adopted is virtually conceded, though its opponents will contest its passage. The suffrage forces, however, Senator Curtis said, are prepared for a filibuster, but the contest will be conducted with the aim of making those responsible for a filibuster face theodium for delaying other legislation on which the continued functioning of the government depends.

A significant feature of the announcement lies in the fact that the Republicans will conduct the campaign as a party measure. In other words, the astute politicians of the party who are also supporters of the amendment realize that credit for the passage of a measure the opposition to which was mainly from the southern democracy will redound to the interest of the Republican Party in the presidential campaign of 1920. This being the case, it is expected that the Republican opponents of woman suffrage will indulge less heartily in a filibuster—in case one should develop—against a maneuver to which the party attaches great importance.

No Doubt of Outlook in House

So far as numbers are concerned, there is little doubt that the new Senate has more than the two-thirds majority necessary for the passage of the amendment. Senator Curtis said on Wednesday that there are 65 senators virtually pledged to vote "aye" when the roll is called. There is no doubt of the outlook in the latter body when the amendment was adopted in January, 1919, was very small, the suffrage forces were considerably increased as a result of the November elections.

Senate Not Backing Up Doctors

Michael J. Leahy, chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Massachusetts, in speaking for freedom from medical restrictions claimed that many court decisions had supported the plea that no person could be compelled to undergo treatment. In this respect, he said, the courts were not backing up the doctors. He also quoted a Swiss physician to the effect that vaccination had been found to be no safeguard against disease in that country.

Dr. S. B. Woodward of the Massachusetts Medical Society, in a speech of opposition to the bill, declared that in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, the German Army, in which nearly every one was vaccinated, had only 300 smallpox fatalities, while the French Army, where such restrictions did not prevail, had 30,000 such fatalities.

I declare that statement to be false," said a gentleman in the audience, "and I can prove it." The committee, however, refused to permit Dr. Woodward to be further interrupted.

Other speakers against the bill were Dr. H. C. Ernst, of the Harvard Medical School, Dr. Edmond Cody, Dr. W. P. Bowers, Dr. E. H. Bigelow, and Dr. S. H. Hitchcock, the latter being chairman of the State Board of Pharmacy.

The supporters of the bill protested against being limited to a single hour in which to present their evidence, and the committee permitted them to file documents and affidavits at a special session in the afternoon.

The Medical Liberty League Bill, which was under discussion, reads in part as follows: "Any child or person who has reached the age when attendance at school is permitted or required, and who is otherwise eligible for enrollment, who presents a written statement, signed by a parent or guardian, or by himself, in case the person has reached the age of 21, which states that such parent or guardian or person is opposed to vaccination shall not, as a condition to admission or attendance at school, be required to submit to vaccination."

Militant tactics, it is pointed out, have fully revealed their futility even if it were conceded that those who indulged in them were sincerely devoted to the cause they professed to champion. In fact, senators are convinced that militant methods have been as much discredited as the militarism of Germany or the "direct force" methods of the I. W. W.

## VACCINATION ISSUE IN MASSACHUSETTS

Hearing in Boston on Medical Liberty League Bill Against the Compulsory Inoculation of Children Is Largely Attended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts (Wednesday)—That only the military problems are to be thus solved, the political problems having been adjourned. The question that will therefore probably come up at the council meeting is whether it is preferable to fix in a permanent diplomatic document, Germany's military, political and territorial status. In this document the League of Nations plan could be included. If this opinion prevails, subsequent sessions may be utilized for fixing Germany's frontiers, after which the German delegates can be summoned to Versailles to sign the preliminaries."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts (Wednesday)—That only the military problems are to be thus solved, the political problems having been adjourned. The question that will therefore probably come up at the council meeting is whether it is preferable to fix in a permanent diplomatic document, Germany's military, political and territorial status. In this document the League of Nations plan could be included. If this opinion prevails, subsequent sessions may be utilized for fixing Germany's frontiers, after which the German delegates can be summoned to Versailles to sign the preliminaries."

## PLAN FOR ATLANTIC FLIGHT BEING MADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Wednesday)—Lieutenant Commander Bellinger has been ordered to Washington from Norfolk to work on plans for the contemplated flight of a naval seaplane across the Atlantic. No date has been set for the flight, but it is understood it will be attempted this spring, possibly in May. The pilot has not been selected.

It is proposed to safeguard the flight by a patrol of destroyers placed at intervals along the route to be traversed, and these will be in communication at all times with the seaplane, which will be equipped with wireless.

## PROSPECTS OF THE ATLANTIC FLIGHT

Aviation Expert Discusses the Situation Regarding Future Attempts to Cross Atlantic Ocean by Aeroplane

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York (Wednesday)—The brewers have now gone into court with their contention against the legality of the internal revenue regulations prohibiting, under the War-Time Prohibition Act, the manufacture of beer containing more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol. The action does not question the Federal Prohibition Amendment.

Elihu Root and William D. Guthrie, the counsel who recently advised the brewers that they could proceed to make and sell 2.75 per cent beer until halted by a court decision, and now acting for the Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company, entered suit in the United States District Court here yesterday for an injunction restraining Mark Eisner, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District, and Francis G. Caffey, United States District Attorney from interfering with the manufacture of beer of that alcoholic strength, or from arresting any of the employees of the brewery for engaging in such manufacture.

The action is extraordinary, in that it seeks to restrain the United States District Attorney from taking action against a person believed to be about to violate the law, or government regulations accepted hitherto as law.

## New Issue Raised

This action is entirely separate from that recently instituted by Joseph E. Everard, a stockholder in the Everard Brewing Company, with the same counsel, seeking to restrain that company from complying with its own resolution to discontinue the manufacture of malt liquors after May 1, and their sale after July 1.

Since the Everard suit is in the nature of a friendly action, Mr. William M. Olcott, counsel for the defense, has invited United States District Attorney Caffey to partake in the defense, thus insuring real adversary action. But in the proceedings filed yesterday the district attorney may be required to show cause why the injunction should not issue.

Prohibitionists believe that one of the results of the extraordinary action taken by the brewers may be the calling of a special session of Congress, earlier than may have been planned, to define intoxicating liquors and pass enforcement legislation as soon as possible.

The action yesterday followed reports that many big brewers, relying upon the opinion by Mr. Root and Mr. Guthrie, that 2.75 per cent beer could be made and sold provided it was not, in fact, intoxicating, had begun plans for manufacturing such beer, and that some were about to release stocks on hand.

The United States Brewers Association is awaiting court action in the situation, but has sent out to its members copies of the Root-Guthrie opinion.

## Contention of Brewers

The complainant in the action filed yesterday alleges that beers and malt liquors containing not to exceed 2.75 per cent alcohol are not intoxicating within the purview of the act of Congress, and that the war-time measure does not define the percentage of alcohol limited in beverages to designate the latter as intoxicating. It is contended that the production of malt liquors of such alcoholic strength is not a violation of the law; that the restriction and curtailment of the complainant's business in pursuance of the President's proclamations and regulations and the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has not, therefore, within the intent, scope and pur-

pose of the act, interfered with the production of beer or other intoxicating malt liquor for beverage purposes.

It is alleged, further, that the act, so far as it purports to apply to the production, manufacture, or sale of intoxicating beer or other intoxicating malt liquor for beverage purposes, is unconstitutional and void, because it is excessive and unauthorized by any power delegated to or vested in the Congress, or any department or office thereof under and by virtue of the Constitution of the United States.

As in the Everard suit, it is claimed that the President has proclaimed the war to be at an end, and that there is no military or other necessity for the prosecution of the act.

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The Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry, to give the "Pats" their full designation, were received at the station by the Mayor and corporation, reviewed and addressed on the Plaza by His Excellency, the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, with whom was the acting Premier, Sir Thomas White, the Minister of Militia, General McBurnie, and other Cabinet ministers, and marched by the war was a good deal nearer to most people than ever it had been before.

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The company says its annual volume of business exceeds \$1,300,000, that its capacity is 121,850 barrels, and its annual revenue to the federal and state and county governments, \$467,000.

A restraining order and preliminary injunction is asked from the court immediately. The complaint is signed by William Hoffman, president of the corporation.

## NEW SUIT TO TEST FEDERAL DRY RULE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri (Wednesday)—The speech of James A. Reed, United States Senator from this State, in Jefferson City, on Tuesday, opposing the League of Nations, is thought to have divided the Democratic Party in Missouri into two distinct factions. The address created a political sensation in this region, greater than any happening in a long time.

Democrats who for years have supported Senator Reed filed out of the State Senate Chamber while he was talking, refusing to listen to his arguments. By innuendo and direct assertion he attacked President Wilson and his group of advisers at the Peace Conference.

Governor Gardner left the Capitol without greeting Senator Reed after the speech. His attacks upon Great Britain were resented equally with those against the President.

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## PRESIDENT ELECTED BY BAVARIAN DIET

Majority Socialists Appointed to Highest Offices in Assembly—National Union Is Formed Against Bolshevism

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office—LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The German Government wireless states:

The Bavarian State Assembly re-assembled on Monday and elected a Majority Socialist as its president, while the Majority Socialist, Mr. Hoffmann, was appointed Premier.

The Independent Socialists lost their former absolute majority in the councils at the elections for the workmen's council in Halle, obtaining 37 seats, while the bourgeoisie obtained 36, and the Majority Socialists 12.

In Kiel, the Majority Socialists obtained 15, the bourgeoisie 11, and the Independents 4.

A German national union against bolshevism has been founded, for organizing all Germans, irrespective of party, against bolshevism, and is collaborating with the German officers who organized the Finns for the successful repulse of bolshevism.

An allied commission, composed of three American officers, and one journalist, has reached Kovno to study the conditions in Lithuania.

## TARIFF TO BE BIG ISSUE IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—After 18 days' continuous debate, in the course of which the government put up man for man with the Opposition, the address in reply to the speech from the throne was adopted on Tuesday evening by the House of Commons. No amendment was moved by the opposition, and altogether the debate was remarkably devoid of acrimony or bitter controversy.

The debate has made it evident, however, that the tariff will be the big issue. On this question Opposition members have challenged Union Liberals across the floor of the House, while on the government side itself, there have been sharp divisions. On Tuesday, for instance, Colonel Currie of Simcoe nailed protection to the mast, and challenged an election on the question of the tariff, while the Minister of Agriculture questioned the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, declared his approval of the farmers' platform. Western Unionists, however, have hearkened not at all to the blandishments of the Opposition, and appear content for the present to vindicate their faith in securing some substantial compromise from the government on the vexed question.

The government is now to proceed to deal with other matters on the order paper. It is an inquisitive House, for there are upward of 300 questions addressed to the Administration and several hundred motions for information and private members' resolutions. A heavy business program faces the House.

## DEMAND MADE FOR WORK IN TORONTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Delegates of the unions affiliated to the National Federation of General Workers yesterday decided to reject the offer of a 48-hour week from the employers of the gas undertakings.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office—LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Mr. J. H. Thomas, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaysmen, arrived in London about noon today, despite very adverse flying conditions, in the government Handley-Page aeroplane, the Silver Star, piloted by Major MacCandie, who during the early period of the war, dropped supplies into Kut during the siege. Mr. Thomas, immediately on his arrival, made a long and exhaustive report to his executive concerning the result of his mission to Paris. The executive is discussing the situation, but no statement can be made until after the meeting of the National Union of Railwaysmen and the executive committee tomorrow.

MR. THOMAS RETURNS FROM PARIS BY AIR

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MORE ARRESTS OF TURKISH OFFICIALS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—More arrests have been made by the Turkish Government, with the approval of the allied commanders in Constantinople, in the effort to eradicate the influence of the Committee of Union and Progress, said to be the strongest political organization that has controlled Turkish policies and the government for a number of years.

The arrests, which have just been

## JAPANESE VIEW OF ISHII STATEMENT

Consul-General for Japan in Canada Supports Objections Expressed to Racial Distinction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Mr. S. Fvrus, Consul-General for Japan in Canada, agrees with the views expressed by Viscount Ishii, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, regarding racial discrimination. He would not discuss any of Japan's proposals to the Peace Conference; but he said that if his country was asking for the inclusion of a clause in the League of Nations guaranteeing equality of treatment to citizens of every country, and abolishing racial discrimination, it was only asking for the ideas of "democracy" and justice and humanity.

The Consul-General emphasized the amicable relations existing between Japan and Canada, and was confident that they would remain on the same friendly basis in the future. He did feel, however, that the proposed clause, and the idea behind it, were only just. It was not that Japan wanted at all to change its policy regarding emigration to Canada, which was also of benefit to herself industrially, but she wanted the ideas of equity and justice and of non-discrimination recognized by the powers of the world.

Government officials, although they would not discuss this new situation, pointed out that the Japanese emigration to Canada is now restricted by the action of the Japanese Government itself in accordance with an agreement between the two countries, made in 1907. It was the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, who acted for Canada, and the actual terms of the agreement have never been made public. The effect, however, is well understood.

The Japanese Government has strictly limited the number of its emigrants to Canada, the Consul-General said. There were about 10,000 Japanese in Canada, about 7000 of whom were on the Pacific Coast. The total had remained almost stationary since 1907. Some had come, but an equal number had gone away. It is anticipated here that, as in the United States, there will be a strong sentiment, especially in British Columbia, against any such clause as Japan suggests. The feeling of its opponents is "let well enough alone," and that it is unwise on the part of Japan merely for the sake of "amour propre" to insist on an idea when the actual practice is working out satisfactorily.

There is reported to be a good feeling between the Japanese and Canadians on the coast; better than at certain previous times. There have been several incidents recently, where Canadian and Japanese business men have fraternized. The Japanese who took out naturalization papers and became Canadian citizens have had a good record in the war; the first V. C. to be won by any British Columbian is said to have been awarded to a Japanese Canadian of that Province. The society for helping Japanese volunteers has been in touch with 152 soldiers.

LAST UNIT OF 27TH REACHES NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The one hundred and fourth machine-gun battalion arrived in Hoboken on the armored cruiser Seattle yesterday, being the last unit of the twenty-seventh division to return home. Now that all have arrived, preparations for their Victory parade on Tuesday are being rapidly completed, and it is expected that large numbers of the wounded members will be provided with places to view the procession of their comrades. Large blocks of seats, which were originally assigned to the aldermen, are to be turned over to them, and persons living or having shops along the line of march have also been asked to give them places. Certain sections of the city are planning local welcomes to their own men.

ALIENS COMPLETE CITIZENSHIP COURSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The one hundred and fourth machine-gun battalion arrived in Hoboken on the armored cruiser Seattle yesterday, being the last unit of the twenty-seventh division to return home. Now that all have arrived, preparations for their Victory parade on Tuesday are being rapidly completed, and it is expected that large numbers of the wounded members will be provided with places to view the procession of their comrades. Large blocks of seats, which were originally assigned to the aldermen, are to be turned over to them, and persons living or having shops along the line of march have also been asked to give them places. Certain sections of the city are planning local welcomes to their own men.

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ADMISSION CHANGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—The report of the sub-committee of the general policy committee of the United Mine Workers of America, on the recommendation of Frank J. Hayes, president of a six-hour workday, a five-day week, government ownership of mines and substantial wage increases, is expected to be made today. The committee was in secret session yesterday.

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## STAMFORD RAFFLES, EMPIRE BUILDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Stamford Raffles hoisted the Union Jack at Singapore just a century ago, and the event was celebrated quietly in London recently. Anniversaries of past events, pregnant with meaning to loyal subjects of the King, are not allowed to be forgotten, even in troublous times. Stamford Raffles was an empire builder, and as such he will live. His peers are Clive, Wolfe, Brooke of Sarawak, Sir George Grey, and men of that caste, who have engraved their names on the pillars of the Empire. At an early age Sir Stamford Raffles became secretary to the presidency government in Penang. He was soon marked for promotion, for in 1807 he was given a special commission to act as the agent for the Governor-General in the Eastern seas. While holding this office he made his first move to secure Malaya for England, and owing to his efforts Malacca was not abandoned. His foresight was soon realized, for Malacca was used as the base for the British expedition to Java in 1811. The British flag was hoisted on the island after a decisive victory and Raffles was made Lieutenant-Governor. Under the treaty of Vienna, however, after but five years as a British dependency, Java was returned to the Dutch. Another high office was given to Stamford Raffles on his return from a visit to England, and this he held with unqualified success. It then came to his knowledge that the Dutch intended to reestablish their interests in the Straits to the detriment of England, and he resolutely made up his mind to protest in person to Lord Hastings, the Governor-General of India, who was vastly impressed with Raffles' keenness and reasoning. He was given authority to occupy some post of strategic value, as a check on the Dutch, thereby on a second occasion adding luster to England's prestige.

### Occupied Singapore

In 1819 Raffles, bent on his mission, was nearly thwarted by the Governor of Penang, who at first refused assistance, but after insisting that he was acting under the authority of the Governor-General he was given some troops, and proceeded on his way. Having an extensive and intimate knowledge of Malaya, he finally decided upon Singapore for British occupation, after ascertaining that the native authorities would not oppose his action. Thus Singapore, midway between Colombo and Hongkong, became British and a vastly important link was added to the Empire. That was a hundred years ago, and the genius of Raffles is increasingly appreciated as time goes on.

Since its occupation by the British, Singapore has grown, and a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, on learning that a descendant of the great pro-consul, in the person of Major Stamford Raffles, was in London, called upon him to get first-hand information. Major Stamford Raffles, like his ancestor and namesake, has also had an interesting career. He was educated in England and in Germany. For a time he held a commission in the militia in England, which he relinquished in order to proceed to the Straits Settlements. For six years he held an appointment as assistant land agent, and power of attorney for one of the largest Chinese-owned properties in the Straits. This he resigned on being offered an appointment in the Federated Malay States Civil Service in 1913. He was invited to attend the coronation, and came to London with a detachment of the Malay States Volunteer Rifles, receiving the medal from the King at Buckingham Palace.

On the outbreak of war he again came to England and joined the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Later he was seconded to the Royal Flying Corps. He afterward joined the balloon branch of the R. F. C. the day it was formed, proceeding with the first army balloon section to France. On his return to England he was made a staff officer at the Air Board, or as it is now called, the Air Ministry, having meanwhile attained his majority, and was decorated by the King. Like his illustrious ancestor, Major Stamford Raffles has served his country well.

He told The Christian Science Monitor representative he was glad to talk of the Straits with which he was so familiar. He was convinced that it had a great future. On the east coast, vast tracts of unexplored jungle awaited development. Fine work, however, was being carried out by the Duta Development Company of Kelantan. Their enterprise embraced rubber, tin, gold, and other commodities.

No National Debt  
Much of the country had not been prospected, and Major Raffles was of the opinion that a bright outlook awaited anyone who systematically exploited the land for development, and that in a short time capital invested would be returned. The climate was better than the west coast and only contained two towns of minor importance. Major Raffles stated that at the time he left it was the only civilized country in the world without a national debt, and he thought this was still the case, in fact, it was actually lending money out of revenue to Siam for railway development. Rubber and tin, he declared, were the mainstays of the dependency. The Federated Malay States grew the best rubber in the world and, therefore, had the most expert planters. Neither England nor America had half the rubber they required, and it would perhaps take two years before their deficiency was made good, and how long it would take to make good the shortage of the Central Powers it was hard to say.

Should the price drop later on, Major Raffles said it would still be a 50 per cent proposition. Hotels would eagerly buy it for flooring, and it was already used at Claridge's and the Savoy. He was of opinion it would be



Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch  
John Bull: "Remember our last tea party, Sam?"

used in entrance halls and in many other ways.

The Christian Science Monitor representative then questioned Major Raffles as to the civil service, and how it was that if the country was so rich it paid the officials less than India, which possessed greater disabilities. Major Raffles did not, however, give a direct reply to this, but merely said that for young unmarried men the service had much to command it. Roughly speaking, it was made up of two sections, first the cadet service, comprising those lowest on the list for the Indian civil, and, secondly, the professional classes.

On being asked to outline the educational system and to give his views on this question, Major Raffles said:

"There are excellent schools throughout the Peninsula where the native population can obtain a sound education on British lines. At Kuala Kangsar, where the Sultan of Perak has his residence, there is the Malay College, where the sons of the better-class Malays are educated. The Malay College gives to the Malay what Elon gives to his English brother, and the government does not hesitate to avail itself of some of the excellent material turned out, as many Malays after finishing their career at the college enter the government service.

### Up-to-Date Malays

"The children of the British population are generally sent home to school, but for those who cannot afford to do this, it is possible to send them to some of the local schools."

Major Raffles remarked that the main roads of the Peninsula were as good as any English main roads, and that Kuala Lumpur, the capital of the Malay States and the seat of the government, had magnificent public buildings, three English-run banks, two big clubs, and a golf club, etc.

Ipolo, in the State of Perak, is commonly known as the commercial capital, and is the center of the tin industry. Tronoh, French Tekka, Malayan Tin Dredging, and other celebrated mines are in the vicinity of this town. Near Kuala Lumpur are some hot springs called Dusun Tua, which are similar to sulphur waters at English and continental spas.

There are two good hill stations, Taiping Hill and Penang Hill. In fact, the place is highly civilized. Most people seem to think the entire place is dense jungle, and say, "Have you any roads?" "Can you buy clothes?" and make other similar remarks.

Every article for personal use, a motor car, a pony and trap, a diamond ring, etc., can be bought just as in any American or European town.

The Malay language as spoken by every one is easy to learn, but the language of the better-class Malay is not so easy.

"The Malay," Major Raffles said in conclusion, "is a gentleman, charming and polite. He hates work, and loves fine clothes, never forgets a friend, still less an enemy."

### LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and does not undertake to hold himself responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

#### (No. 649)

#### Medical Freedom for England

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I am directed by the Board of Managers of the Employers Association of Eastern Massachusetts to call your attention to an article, in your issue of March 6, from your Eastern News Office, New York, and to state that, if you had investigated the facts before publishing the story, we have sufficient confidence in the fairness and justice of your paper to believe that you would not have given such space to this extremely hurtful and injurious statement.

For your information we quote the following from the National Industrial Conference Board's Research Report No. 3, March, 1918, on "Strikes in American Industry in Wartime," April 6 to Oct. 6, 1917:

From information in reliable newspapers and magazines and with the aid of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor and Conciliation Boards and private organizations in possession of information relating to strikes, it appeared that during the six month period, nearly 300 strikes occurred in industrial establishments throughout the country. 175 establishments furnished adequate information which forms the basis of the following report. The number of employees made idle was 283,402. The number of days of production lost was 6,285,519. Demands for recognition of the union and closed shop conditions, alone or with other issues, were the cause of 142 strikes, or 49.5% of all the disturbances; 43.5% of all the establishments affected and 69% of all the work days lost were owing to the union demands as follows:

Establishments affected

68 Recognition of union 5,942

42 " " and wages 3,616

3 " " hours 3

2 " " wages and hours 1,849

69 Closed shop 6,000

230 " " and wages 29,914

64 " " hours 4

64 " " wages & hours 5,5

43.5%

In 533 establishments in the following industries metal trades, shipbuilding, coal and copper, etc., the number of the strikes were labor union members, whereas the number in the 623 other establishments amounted only to 51%. This is not conclusive, but it is significant in view of statements often made, that where labor unionists are employed in large numbers, stable contracts are in effect for long periods, subject to change only at the will of the employer. A notice of the intended change has been given, thus allowing time for adjustment without resort to strike or lockout. In other words, the claim is that unionization of industry makes for industrial peace. The facts do not bear out this contention.

The following are excerpts from the summary:

Strikes for recognition of union or closed shop conditions were most bitterly contested.

Nearly three-fifths of the disputes oc-

curred in establishments where a majority of the strikers were members of trade unions; the percentage of total time lost in strikes of this class was even higher.

In order to appreciate the true meaning of the above statistics it is necessary to bear in mind the fact that the labor unions constitute an extremely small percentage of the total number of working people in the country. According to the best information obtainable, there were in 1917: Approximately 42,000,000 male workers, 7,000,000 female workers, 50,000,000

and approximately 4,000,000 persons in the membership of the A. F. of L. and all other trade unions.

The above statement was very carefully compiled by the National Industrial Conference Board, who made a most thorough and exhaustive investigation of the Labor situation and the statement is based upon actual facts and conditions existing during the war. A careful survey by you of the facts and figures contained in the above statement should, we believe, absolutely refute the statement credited to Mr. Timothy Healey, president of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, as quoted in your published article referred to.

It is 8 per cent of organized labor caused 75 per cent of the strikes, it stands to reason that the other 92 per cent carried the burden of the war. The fact that so many strikes were called by such a small percentage only emphasizes the fact that the war production of the country was furnished by non-union labor.

(Signed) GEO. D. BERRY.

Secretary The Employers Association of Eastern Massachusetts.

Boston, Massachusetts, Mar. 10, 1919.

This statement was made in an interview with a responsible labor leader and only professed to be given on his authority.—The Editor.

### THE ROOM

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The paper hanzer was at our house this week. Just one room high up on the north—not a large room—and the "Boss" had remarked on looking over the job to make his estimate: "The ceiling is pretty poor. The walls are so rough it will be better not to take off the old paper," and apologetically: "We won't need to bring a step ladder."

When the room was finished, the assistant cleaned the floor and the "Boss" helped the house mistress to take off the bits of furniture in place—a bookcase, a low chair by one of the north windows, where there was not a scrap of curtain to shut out the sky the sky which we city dwellers so seldom see), a small chest of drawers, and a round table.

A Hiroshige print with a wonderful Fujiyama and snow-laden trees against a blue sky, formed the only spot on the new clean wall. "I like this room," he said slowly looking about. "Seems as if a man could sit here and read. Now there isn't any place in most houses where a man can read, they are generally so dark and kind of artistic."

He did not know we were a family of artists and art students and this was our favorite room, where nothing could come between us and the sky. This paper hanzer was, perhaps, too humble a workman to keep abreast of the "interior decorating" of the period, but if he had been let alone just let alone—with a chance to read and think, somewhere next to the sky, he would never have made a room in which a man couldn't read, or a woman sew, or little children pursue their own cheerful affairs.

We complain that the modern artisan and workman have not the vision of beauty which was given to the men of earlier times, and we coax them into classes and stuff them with theories, and so crowd their hours and their homes. There is no time nor place to sit and read and think or to contemplate the beauties which nature and art put before us here and there.

A teacher in a well-known art school had under her notice many beginners as well as those more advanced. The great majority of these came between homes and from towns where very little of beauty and value in art could be seen. It is her custom to place before the students examples of work of different qualities, asking them to choose, and nearly always a fresh student uninfluenced by theories will choose the best. If he has acquired theories he will try to apply them and often makes bad choice, because he is using his man-made theory instead of his God-given instinct for beauty and truth.

What then—shall we stop teaching? Perhaps—but we shall not stop giving opportunity to the learner. Opportunity to see and time to compare and think and feel after that which is beautiful and good, for it is "not far from every one of us."

Another reminder of the tropics in

### NOTES OF TRAVEL IN THE EAST

#### Bangalore to Colombo

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLOMBO, Ceylon—There are two routes from Bangalore to Colombo, one via Madras, involving a day's sojourn in that city, but with the advantage of direct mail route to Colombo, the other by cross-country tracks to Trichinopoly and thence on. One experience of the latter will suffice for most people. In our case the return journey was sampled. All went well to Trichinopoly, then began a weary rattling and stopping and starting from about eight in the evening to three in the morning. Then a turn out at Erode in the dark to join the train to Jalarpet. Erode is a straggling junction with a long bridge over the tracks across which one shepherds the little band of luggage coolies with the smaller gear, and wonders what will happen to the heavy baggage left far behind in the darkness. After persistent reminders to the station master and guard, the heavy stuff at last emerges on to the dimly lighted platform. Experience has long since shown the risk of trusting to the possession of a booking receipt to insure that luggage will be cared for. It may eventually reach its destination, but there is no necessary relationship between the time of its arrival and that at which its owner steps on to the platform and anxiously pushes through the crowd to the luggage brake to find his belongings are coming by a later train. Therefore personal attention and possibly a judicious expenditure of small silver is useful to maintain uninterrupted connection between the traveler and his heavy baggage on an Indian cross-country journey.

Once in the train to Jalarpet some sleep is possible, as there is no danger of overrunning one's objective. About seven comes "chota-hazi" (little breakfast) at Salem (always reminiscent of Salem, Massachusetts). Salem, Madras, is a pleasantly situated town among wooded hills. It is noted for its mangoes and has some industrial pretensions. The chota-hazi, however, was not very good. Sour butter and nearly raw eggs did not appeal to the present writer. But that of course is simply a matter of taste. There are those who prefer eggs which have been merely "carried through" the kitchen."

When the room was finished, the assistant cleaned the floor and the "Boss" helped the house mistress to take off the bits of furniture in place—a bookcase, a low chair by one of the north windows, where there was not a scrap of curtain to shut out the sky the sky which we city dwellers so seldom see), a small chest of drawers, and a round table.

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Madras is the Aquarium. This is quite a small building on the shore between the sea and the marina, and unless one knew about it, there is no specially apparent reason for entering. There are only eight main tanks, four on each side of the building, but they are alive with the weirdest conceptions ever seen out of a nightmare. Great elk-like creatures with monkey faces and shining ultramarine eyes, and with no visible scales in some cases, only a black skin with white spots, like the sort of blonde material sold in a country shop. Flat fish with half-human, half-horse-like faces and black side whiskers, others with yellow, white and black stripes like animated flasks. Small normal shaped fish flashing subdued lights of yellow, rose, and silver. Strangest of all, perhaps, open-mouth,oggle-eyed fishes with frills like the crinkly paper on Christmas crackers, and spines like the shells under the glass case on the "whatnot"—and many others, truly a strange weird dream to be seen for half an anna.

Madras is a city of long distances and great contrasts. On the marina, which runs for miles along the shore, are many fine public offices and other buildings, such as the Presidency College, and opening out of it are absolutely primitive native quarters. The "People's Park" has fine broad roads and stately trees.

On the way from Madras to Colombo many well-known places are passed: Tanjore with its temples, jewelry and inlaid copper work; Trichinopoly with historic associations relating to Clive and old-time battles with the French. Then comes Madura, where side by side flourish ancient Hindu temples, which are among the marvels of Southern India, and modern textile mills, and a new technical institute.

All these things are not seen from the railway, and so to dwell further upon them in the absence of actual knowledge would merely be to transcribe the guide book. Some hours after Madura comes the sea, and what is much more like "India's coral strand" than the wharves and warehouses of Bombay which are mostly the first impression of the traveler to India. Here there is just blue sea and yellow sands and coconut palms, and the train feels its way further and

## SIMS BILL TO BE URGED BY WOMEN

Measure in United States Congress for Regulation of Meat Commerce Advocated by Committee on Industrial Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Concerned efforts on the part of the women to secure passage of the Sims bill, which aims to regulate meat commerce, was decided upon Tuesday at a meeting of the Joint Committee on Industrial Conditions for Women and Children. Letters are to be sent to the United States Congressmen urging them to effect this legislation with the hope that it will help to bring the prices of the necessities nearer to the normal level again.

An interesting story of the hearings in Washington on the packers was told by Miss Jessie R. Haver, legislative agent of the National Consumers League, who was perhaps the only representative of the consumer attending all the hearings regularly. Miss Haver has been selected as a delegate to the National American Suffrage Association meeting in St. Louis on March 22, where she is expected to repeat the story of what she observed at the packers hearings.

In telling her story Miss Haver brought out these points: "Figures of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics show that the cost of food alone has risen 87 per cent since 1913. The Consumers League believes it necessary to supplement its work henceforth by the persistent advocacy of legislation tending to keep the prices of the necessities of life within the range of the workers' wages.

"We have been impressed with the grave significance of the disclosures in the Federal Trade Commission's summary report on the meat-packing industry. The report reveals that the packers' profits in 1917 have more than quadrupled though the sales have barely doubled, as compared with previous years.

"We believe that without prejudicing the interests of the live-stock raisers, the interests of wage earners will be conserved by the provisions of the Sims bill. Prices of meats and meat substitutes, whether fixed by competition or regulated by a suitable governmental agency, would doubtless be more favorable both to live-stock raisers and consumers than those controlled by the packers. Moreover, the legislation will, we hope, help to determine the most economical methods for finally conducting the packing industry and the distribution of such closely allied food products and meat substitutes as poultry, eggs, milk, butter, and cheese, shown by the summary report of the Federal Trade Commission to be rapidly coming under the control of the same packers.

"The need for further investigations is past and it is time for action." Miss Haver said, "and the means are in the hands of the people if they will but use them. The packers have shown what can be done with the government, and as it is just as much ours as it is theirs, why not use it and show what benefits can be worked out to the advantage of the public."

## PLUNKETT STAND BRINGS CENSURE

Massachusetts Democratic Representatives Demand Resignation of the State Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Thirty-four Democratic members of the state Legislature have voted to request the resignation from the Democratic State Committee of its chairman, Michael A. O'Leary, and its secretary, Charles F. Riordan, because of their association with Sir Horace Plunkett, whom they accompanied when he addressed the Legislature recently.

The resolution, which was introduced by Representative Dennis F. Reardon of Boston, describes Sir Horace Plunkett as an antagonist of democratic government; and declares that in sponsoring him Messrs. O'Leary and Riordan have betrayed the Democratic Party. The signers pledge themselves, in case the resignations are not forthcoming, "to attend no meetings with, or abide by no action of the committee while these two men retain their connection with it."

The resignations have not yet been announced. Mr. O'Leary is quoted as saying that he will not resign.

## YALE DROPS LATIN AS REQUIREMENT

Corporation Makes Several Important Changes in Curriculum and Advances Salaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Radical departures from established precedent are announced by the Yale Corporation, which has voted to abolish Latin as a required subject either for entrance or a college degree, to transfer advanced algebra, solid geometry, and trigonometry from the list of required to that of elective subjects for admission to the Sheffield Scientific School, and to require courses in American history and government of all undergraduates who do not give satisfactory evidence of adequate knowledge of these subjects.

Educators look upon this as one of the most important steps yet taken by the higher educational institutions of the United States toward increasing the democracy of the colleges and universities. Coincident with this

action the corporation has adopted a plan for increasing the salaries of instructors and assistant professors and made various changes with regard to academic government.

The salary plan, it is announced, provides for a 25 per cent increase over the present salary schedule for instructors and a \$500 increase for assistant professors, effective on March 1, under the following scale: Instructors, first year, \$1250; second year, \$1500; third year, \$1750; fourth year, \$2000. Assistant professors, first appointment, \$2500; second, \$3000; third, \$3500.

A university council is also to be established, as well as a closer correlation between the schools of the university. Instead of two general administrative officers to assist the president, the corporation has decided to increase the number to four, the new officials to be a provost, who will attend to educational and faculty relations, and a dean of students, who will give his attention largely to the necessities nearer to the normal level again.

An interesting story of the hearings in Washington on the packers was told by Miss Jessie R. Haver, legislative agent of the National Consumers League, who was perhaps the only representative of the consumer attending all the hearings regularly. Miss Haver has been selected as a delegate to the National American Suffrage Association meeting in St. Louis on March 22, where she is expected to repeat the story of what she observed at the packers hearings.

In telling her story Miss Haver brought out these points: "Figures of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics show that the cost of food alone has risen 87 per cent since 1913. The Consumers League believes it necessary to supplement its work henceforth by the persistent advocacy of legislation tending to keep the prices of the necessities of life within the range of the workers' wages.

"We have been impressed with the grave significance of the disclosures in the Federal Trade Commission's summary report on the meat-packing industry. The report reveals that the packers' profits in 1917 have more than quadrupled though the sales have barely doubled, as compared with previous years.

"We believe that without prejudicing the interests of the live-stock raisers, the interests of wage earners will be conserved by the provisions of the Sims bill. Prices of meats and meat substitutes, whether fixed by competition or regulated by a suitable governmental agency, would doubtless be more favorable both to live-stock raisers and consumers than those controlled by the packers. Moreover, the legislation will, we hope, help to determine the most economical methods for finally conducting the packing industry and the distribution of such closely allied food products and meat substitutes as poultry, eggs, milk, butter, and cheese, shown by the summary report of the Federal Trade Commission to be rapidly coming under the control of the same packers.

"The need for further investigations is past and it is time for action." Miss Haver said, "and the means are in the hands of the people if they will but use them. The packers have shown what can be done with the government, and as it is just as much ours as it is theirs, why not use it and show what benefits can be worked out to the advantage of the public."

MAINE CITY HAS HOUSING PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTRLAND, Maine—The housing problem in Maine's largest city is rapidly reaching a situation that is serious, and unless accommodations can be secured for the great number of applicants, Portland is likely to lose many families who are desirous of becoming residents. Rents are practically not to be had except those which are offered at very low or very high prices.

In 20 years there has not been a time when accommodations were so scarce. Hundreds of families have come to Portland in order that the heads of the families could take up activities at the shipyards. These families for the most part are remaining here. Real estate people say that if there were 300 available tenements in Portland at this time, there is no question but that every one would be taken in record time. No new building of consequence is now under way.

MEXICAN GENERAL'S CHIEF OF STAFF HELD

EL PASO, Texas—Federico Servantes, chief of staff to General Felipe Angeles, when he was with Francisco Villa in 1915, was arrested near Socorro, Texas, 35 miles southeast of here, yesterday, with 18 men who were attempting to cross to Mexico to join Angeles and Villa. One Mexican was reported wounded and another escaped in the darkness.

All were armed and mounted. Manuel Turbide, who came from Detroit to join the Angeles expedition, was wounded when he attempted to escape. Fernando Liceaga, former aide to General Angeles, and Manuel Icaza of New York, a captain in Angeles' staff, were also captured. All are prominent in the revolutionary movement against Carranza.

LOUISIANA BANKS LEAD SUBSCRIPTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The banks of Central and South Louisiana led the banks of all other southern states included in the sixth federal reserve district in their subscriptions to the thirteenth series of United States treasury certificates, as well as in the total amount subscribed to former issues of treasury certificates, according to figures given out by Marcus Walker, manager of the New Orleans branch of the Federal Reserve Bank.

Three of the commissioners are to be appointed with the advice and con-

## DOW TEMPERANCE JUBILEE BEGINS

Women's Christian Temperance Union of United States to Ask for \$1,000,000 to Be Used in Continuing Its Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Today, the anniversary of Neal Dow of Maine, often called the "father of prohibition," the National Women's Christian Temperance Union begins a five-year jubilee program, with a 10-week drive for \$1,000,000, to be used for continued temperance work in the United States, and to send workers overseas in the cause of world prohibition.

"On this day," said Mrs. Frederick B. Perkins, "the thoughts of all temperance and Christian workers will turn back to those persecuted women of the crusade, who were scorned and derided, but who went forward, and whose daughters in this period of jubilee have the same spirit as their mothers, and will carry the white flag of prohibition to all the world. Women missionaries are already engaged by the union to go to China and other countries in response to appeals for aid."

"We would not be worthy of the great spirit of the crusaders, we would be traitors to the boys who today lie on Flanders' fields that the world may be safe for democracy, if after securing the blessings of prohibition for ourselves, we failed to take the message to other countries, and without protest permitted the American brewers to take their products and their equipment to South America, Mexico, China and other countries of the Orient. The work of world prohibition cannot wait. Of the \$1,000,000, \$300,000 will be spent for world prohibition. In the United States, we will fight to see that liquor interests may not be able to repeal or nullify the prohibition law; we will fight for Americanization, child welfare and moral education. The country has been divided into 10 sections; 10 national field representatives will tour the country for the drive."

Other Work to Be Done

Of the fund, \$200,000 will be used to place workers in 50 foreign-language-speaking centers in this country, to work especially among the women in the homes, combining the teaching of English with the care of the child and with the benefits of temperance and education against even homemade liquors. This gives the organization a distinct field in Americanization, which, it is believed, will help to make for a sure foundation for future protection and a present labor contentedness with the laws.

The division of woman's work of the federal Department of Labor has already, in many states, accepted the cooperation of the union in the welfare work done in factories, industrial plants and department stores. This work includes protection from intoxicating liquors and vice, and it is said that this protection is developing among these women a sense of personal and social responsibility. In places where the Young Women's Christian Association is not established, representatives of the union will strive to meet emergency needs of this sort, giving special attention to work among Negro and foreign-language-speaking women. The American Indian woman is not to be overlooked.

National Representation

The field representatives for the drive are: Miss Anna Gordon, Illinois, national president and jubilee chairman; Mrs. Ella A. Boole, New York, national vice-president; Mrs. Katherine Lent Stevenson, Massachusetts; Miss Jessie V. Hughes, Ohio; Mrs. Stephen J. Herben, New Jersey; Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingstone, Mrs. Mary Harris Armor and Mrs. Florence E. Atkins, Georgia; Mrs. Edna Rowan Harvey, Maine, and Mrs. Eva C. Wheeler, California.

Today special honors will also be paid Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, who was associated with Neal Dow in the latter years of his work, and whose home was also in Portland, Maine. Mrs. Stevens for 16 years was president of the National W. C. T. U. and on Sept. 10, 1911, on the eve of the election which was to decide whether Maine was to remain a prohibition State, issued a proclamation declaring that within a decade prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States."

RAILWAY \$50,000,000 TO PAY CURRENT BILLS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The \$50,000,000 advanced by the War Finance Corporation to the Railroad Administration will be used only to pay current bills, and not to meet obligations already incurred with railroad companies, the Director-General announced yesterday. This loan, he explains, does not eliminate the necessity for future appropriations and does not change the Railroad Administration's program for financing purchases of equipment by use of trade acceptances.

WATER POWER BILL IN MAINE INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

AUGUSTA, Maine—The Judiciary Committee of the Maine Legislature has favorably reported the Baxter Water Power Bill, which provides that the Governor shall appoint 10 citizens of the State, who shall constitute a commission to be known as the Maine Water Power Commission.

Educators look upon this as one of the most important steps yet taken by the higher educational institutions of the United States toward increasing the democracy of the colleges and universities. Coincident with this

sent of the Council, one to be a member of the Senate, two of the House of Representatives, one member of the State Board of Trade, one of the State Grange, one a member of the Maine Federation of Labor, and one a member of the Savings Bank Association of Maine. The members are to be appointed within 30 days after the act takes effect, to hold office for two years, and the chairman is to be designated by the Governor.

The commission shall investigate the present water power developments within the State, with the view of determining whether it is for the interest of the State that the storage reservoirs and basins and the undeveloped water powers within the State be acquired and developed by the State or by private enterprise. The sum of \$15,000 for each year will be asked for.

## SAILING OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH

Troops Are Scheduled to Leave Brest for Boston Between March 28 and April 19

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The latest details concerning the sailing of the twenty-sixth division are contained in a cable message from General Harbord at Tours, France, made public yesterday by the War Department.

"Twenty-sixth division and forty-second division scheduled to sail from Brest to Boston and New York, respectively, between March 28 and April 19. Both divisions so notified. No portion of seventy-seventh division can be shipped prior to April 24, unless German shipping becomes available sooner than now anticipated."

## INCREASE IN RETURNS

Last Week's Total the Largest Since Armistice Was Signed

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Information from General Pershing given out yesterday did not indicate whether the forty-second or the twenty-sixth would be started home first. The former is at Ahrweiler, Germany, with the army of occupation, while the New England troops are at Montigny-le-Roi, France. The seventy-seventh is at Chateau Villian, France.

The forty-second, which is composed of guardsmen from 28 states, probably will go to one of the camps around New York and the twenty-sixth to Camp Devens, Massachusetts. The New England division will parade in Boston before being demobilized, and the forty-second may appear in New York City. The Rainbow unit probably will arrive home while the Victory Loan campaign is in progress and Secretary Glass is anxious that it should participate.

Troops returning from France during the week ended March 14 numbered 58,454, the largest total for any week since the armistice was signed. Up to March 14, 41,278 men had been brought home.

## ARRIVALS AT NEW YORK

NEW YORK, New York—The cruiser Seaside arrived from Brest yesterday with 1577 troops, including casual company No. 947 of Massachusetts.

The twenty-seventh aero squadron, which arrived from Brest on the cruiser Charleston, claims to have downed 55 enemy machines.

## NEW ATTORNEY-GENERAL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

A. Mitchell Palmer, the new United States Attorney-General, was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court yesterday, upon motion of the Solicitor-General, who presented the Attorney-General's credentials to the court. Chief Justice White, in a brief speech, welcomed the Attorney-General.

## MINIMUM PAY URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—In an open letter to teachers, Dr. Charles E. Chadsey, the new superintendent of the Chicago public schools, has declared himself in favor of a minimum salary of \$1000 a year for teachers.

Justice Dugro brings out a point of interest in his comment upon the decision. The original demand, he says, might have been reasonable when made, "but today peace has been considered practically an assured fact, and such expectation of great demand for carpenters in 1919 as could have been considered reasonable last No-

## WATER POWER BILL URGED AT HEARING

Creation of Storage Basins Along Rivers in Massachusetts Proposed by Special Commission of the State Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Development of the water power of Massachusetts rivers through the creation of improvement companies which shall create storage basins and otherwise conserve the supply for the benefit of mills having rights along the rivers, was urged before the committee on waterways and terminals of the Massachusetts Legislature by several speakers at a hearing on Tuesday.

The commission shall investigate the present water power developments within the State, with the view of determining whether it is for the interest of the State that the storage reservoirs and basins and the undeveloped water powers within the State be acquired and developed by the State or by private enterprise. The sum of \$15,000 for each year will be asked for.

## PAY TO WORKLESS VETERANS URGED

Soldiers and Sailors Council

Formed in Chicago Will Open an Employment Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Demands were made in resolutions passed here yesterday at a meeting of several hundred soldiers and sailors, who formed a temporary organization known as the Soldiers and Sailors Council of Chicago, that the various municipalities, states and the United States Government cooperate with a view to granting reasonable compensation for all discharged soldiers and sailors, who are unemployed, at rates sufficient to insure decent living conditions for themselves and their dependents.

Under the provisions of the measure the improvement companies would be composed of the various mill-site owners, and the State would have the right, after a period of 10 years, to take over the entire improvement by paying certain costs with interest.

The chief speaker for the bill was Alonzo R. Weed, a member of the special commission, as well as chairman of the Massachusetts gas and electric light commission. Mr. Weed said that representations that the recommendations of the commission were to allow certain interests to acquire the water resources of the State were untrue. The developed water-power sites, he said, are already in private hands. Most water-power sites on navigable streams have practically all been developed. Those on the non-navigable streams are already privately owned. The State will either have to seize the riparian rights and develop the streams or encourage the private owners to further develop them.

He rehearsed briefly much that is contained in

## SCOTTISH WOMEN'S TRADES COUNCIL

Work of Women During War Is Eulogized — Nation Is Advised to Utilize the New Asset

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—It is well over 20 years since the Scottish Council for Women's Trades was established, with its headquarters in Glasgow; and during the whole period of its existence its efforts have been earnestly directed to worthy aims and purposes. The objects which this council has in view are to bring about improvements in the industrial conditions of women and children in Scotland, to advise working women and girls as to suitable employment, and to furnish statistics and exact information concerning women's occupations and the Factory Acts and other industrial laws which regulate these occupations. The council's experience has been that the last mentioned branch of work has proved itself of great service to those engaged in the various movements making for social and legislative reform, and who have found their efforts hampered by the lack of trustworthy information concerning the conditions of employment among the people they are desirous of helping.

## Objects of Council

More specifically, the following may be cited as among the chief objects which the council has in view:

1. To investigate the conditions of employment generally among women and children, and to publish reports of the same.

2. To act in an advisory capacity to women and girls seeking employment.

3. To initiate and to promote industrial legislation in the interests of women and children.

4. To furnish information regarding the employments open to women and girls, etc., through correspondence, printed matter, and other means.

5. To receive information respecting branches of the Factory and similar acts, and to forward these to the proper authorities, and thus to promote the enforcement of the laws which have been made for the workers' protection.

6. To act as a board of conciliation between employers and employees when invited by either side to intervene.

In their annual report the council states that it considers the principal work undertaken by it during the past year has been the inquiry made by it into industrial housing. It was able to collect much valuable information from representative working women, social workers, officials of corporations, and other public bodies, and also from persons possessing a special knowledge of industrial conditions. Besides this, various enterprises under the direction of corporations and private bodies in Scotland were studied. After careful consideration of the data at its disposal the council has made the following recommendations, viz.: That all houses should contain:

1. At least two apartments.
2. A properly equipped scullery.
3. An abundant supply of hot water.
4. Adequately and properly ventilated sanitary accommodation placed of the lobby.
5. A bath.
6. Adequate press accommodation.
7. Tenement central heating, with proper ventilation.
8. Tenement wash-houses adjacent, for the use of every six tenants.
9. Tenement playgrounds for children.
10. Convenient position of coal-bunkers.
11. Convenient position of penny-in-the-slot gas meters.
12. Fitments in certain tenements.
13. Caretakers in certain tenements.
14. Public cleaning of stairs and closets by an organized corps of workers under the corporation.

The council was approached during the year by the women employed on the permanent clerical staff (telegraph department) and by those temporarily replacing men at railway stations, with a request for help to obtain a bonus equal to that received by the men. The work done by the women had in all cases been exactly the same as that done by the men; and the council accordingly took up the matter. The Railway Executive in London, and the Railway Clerks' Association were appealed to, and it is so far satisfactory to note that, while the women's demands were not fully granted, in the case of the test bonus they were placed on an equal footing with the men.

## Women Tram Drivers

In the course of an inquiry made by the council into the employment of women on the corporation cars (trams), it was discovered that the women drivers complained of the

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severe strain upon them due to the working of the heavy car brakes, the evil being aggravated by the many stopping places on the routes. This latter fact was also responsible for increasing the work of the conductresses. A deputation from the council submitted two recommendations to the tramway manager: (1) That a lighter form of brake might be introduced, (2) that a reduction might be made in the number of stopping places. A letter was also sent to the Corporation Tramway Committee embodying the recommendations.

The council at the request of the Women's Educational Union agreed to cooperate with the union in their movement for equal pay for work of equal value, not only for women engaged in the teaching profession, but also for those in other occupations. At a large public meeting a resolution was adopted in favor of equal pay for equal work, irrespective of sex.

The council took part in a deputation, along with the Scottish Women Suffrage societies, which met the secretary for Scotland and urged upon him their views on: (1) Solicitors (qualification of women) Bill, to enable women to practice as solicitors; (2) Education (Scotland) Bill (now an Act of Parliament), and (3) Married Women's Property (Scotland) Act.

The new movement organized by the Glasgow Union of Women Workers

for the training of women as police officers and patrols and the establish-

ment of a training school in Glasgow

has also received the support of the

council.

The Scottish Council for Women's Trades is to be congratulated on its work. The work of women during the war has been recognized and highly esteemed, and it has secured in consequence an increased value.

It seeks to utilize this great asset; and as the council are specially equipped to advise women as to the kind of work they are best fitted for and the training necessary for it, it must be obvious that their disinterested work is deserving of every possible support.

## PREFERENCE FOR SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta.—An investigation will be made by the Alberta Returned Soldier Commission to find out to what extent girls and women not strictly in the bread-winner class,

are employed in offices and stores in

Edmonton and elsewhere throughout

the Province, to the disadvantage of the returned soldiers. Nothing in the way of interfering with the rights and privileges of young women engaged in business or in other employment as a matter of personal or family necessity is contemplated by the commission, but it is believed that numbers of women employees in the larger centers are doing work they really need not do, and that soldiers should have the preference. Another question which will be taken up is that of soldiers being employed in the city who for their own good would be better on farms.

FRENCH DELEGATES  
OPPOSED AT SYDNEY

Australian Labor Officials Denounce Conduct of Pro-Bolshevist Members of Trades Hall at Reception

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—That a section of Australian Labor is undoubtedly Bolshevik in sympathy was shown by the stormy reception at the Sydney Trades Hall to the Labor members of the French mission, MM. Thomsen and Hodée. This opposition followed a similar experience at Newcastle.

It had a good effect, however, as leading men of the federal and state Parliamentary Party and a number of trades union officials expressed their regret, and said that they were in favor of obtaining the aims of Labor by strictly constitutional means.

The French Labor delegates had been invited to speak at the Trades Hall, but the public was admitted and outnumbered the Labor delegates. Although the representative Labor section was for the most part disposed to give the visitors a patient hearing, the extremists expressed antagonism toward them, and shouted derisively when M. Thomsen made an appreciative reference to the manner in which the workers of Australia had stood side by side with those of France in consequence an increased value.

When M. Thomsen said that the French were the greatest anti-militarist people, and that their intense desire was to bring about international peace, harmony and good will, the extremists shouted and jeered. They called out: "The Bolsheviks are good enough for us," in answer to his hope that the time would come when representatives of Australian Labor would sit side by side with those of France and other countries, working together for the common good. It was stated that at the meeting the following motion was carried:

"That this meeting of organized workers sends fraternal greetings to the workers of France and all other countries, and, realizing that the calamities now being hurled at the Bolsheviks, like the calamities hurled at French workers when they were struggling for justice in the Revolution of 1912, and in the Commune of 1871, emanate from the enemies of the working class, expresses the hope that those now fighting for freedom will triumph over four monarchs and militarists and all those who support them."

A very different reception awaited the French Labor delegates when they again visited the Trades Hall at the invitation of a number of union officials who do not agree with Bolshevism. It was pointed out that the views previously expressed were not

those of workers generally but of the extremists. One speaker said that the proceedings at Newcastle had at least served a good purpose in exposing the presence of Bolshevism in Newcastle and of indicating exactly who were the Bolsheviks.

Prominent Labor men in New South Wales have condemned the antagonism shown to the French visitors. Mr. W. Morby, the president of the Sydney Labor Council, explained that the French representatives had been well received by the council delegates, but unfortunately there had been a section at the back of the hall which was antagonistic, and for the action of these men the Labor Council disclaimed responsibility.

The general secretary of the Federated Maritime Stewards and Pantrymen's Association of Australia, Mr. A. H. Moate, said: "I think that the reception given to the Labor delegates was most disgraceful. If Bolshevism stands for such disgraceful scenes, the less we have to do with it the better it will be for the workers of Australia generally."

Mr. Meadows Smith, the interpreter to the mission and honorary British consul, has been assured by its responsible leaders of New South Wales Labor that they were entirely opposed to the opinions expressed by the extremists, and that they sent fraternal greetings to the French workers.

## CONDITIONS IN A NEGRO COLONY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In view of the fact that Negro laborers have been leaving the southern section of the United States in large numbers during the last few years, and have thereby created a serious shortage in some localities, the report of R. M. Andrews, director of Negro economics, Department of Labor, assures unusual interest.

This report describes a large manufacturing plant in North Carolina, where 900 of the 1700 employees are Negroes, and the company expects soon to employ 1200 Negroes. The town has a population of 2000 Negroes. They are so well satisfied here that there is no tendency toward migration. The average worker makes \$100 a month, working eight hours a day, and by working overtime, can almost double this amount. With increasing length of service the man gets a bonus.

The Negro colony has well-built houses, with running water and electric lights. These houses may be had at a low rental, or purchased on a 10-year plan. The company supports a school for nine months in the year, and there is a night school for workers, boys of more than 17 being released from work for a part of the day to attend school. The plant is equipped with lockers and other modern facilities.

Negro leaders, cooperating with the company, have succeeded in almost eliminating drunkenness and other vices, it is declared.

LONDON STRIKE HAS  
ENDED IN A FIASCO

Capital Has Resumed as Near an Approach to Normal Conditions as the Contingencies of Demobilization Allow

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent

LONDON, England.—With the single exception of the engineers in the ship-repairing shops on the banks of the Thames who, at the time of writing, are still on strike for an advance of 15s. per week, and where matters are at a deadlock, both sides appearing to want some one to intervene, London has resumed its normal life—or as near an approach to normal conditions as the contingencies of demobilization will allow.

The attempt on the part of the irresponsible rebel element to bring about a general strike in the engineering trade turned out to be the biggest fiasco even the rebels have to their credit.

An incredibly small percentage responded to the call to "down tools," and it is worthy of note that these were chiefly drawn from a few firms who, to put it mildly, have never been regarded as being in the highest category among employers in matters of wages and general working conditions.

A word of advice or warning to employers may not be out of place in this connection. Just as a small minority of irresponsible agitators may cause disturbance and unrest, so may one or two irresponsible and tactless employers enter into conflict with their own workpeople which may ultimately lead to a strike of the whole district.

Strikes have shown recently an alarming tendency to develop and extend; workers on the best of terms with their employers frequently demonstrate their sympathy with their less fortunate colleagues by sharing the inconveniences and vicissitudes which a prolonged strike entails. At least one of the Coventry strikes which completely dislocated the industry of the whole town was attributable to the stupidity of one firm—even to a single individual in that firm.

Realizing the utter futility of pursuing their policy, the London strike committee (lately the deposed local body of the union) strongly recommended an early resumption of work, to which the shop stewards reluctantly agreed after indulging in a orgy of abuse leveled at the union officials, whom they accused of playing into the hands of the capitalists by breaking the strike.

As an indication of the extent and influence of I. W. W. thought in Great

Britain, it is significant that at the meeting in question an invitation of one of the speakers that those present should break away from the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and form an industrial union on the best approved I. W. W. plan, met with but scant approval.

It has been a perplexing problem among responsible union officials as to how far they could impose discipline among insubordinate members by enforcing the constitutional penalties for which the rules provide, the fear being that strong action may lead to disruption and the formation of yet another organization. Doubtless the action of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers executive in suspending a number of its local committees has had the desired effect and strengthened the hands of the constitutionalists.

It may now be stated that the decision to suspend the London, Glasgow, and Belfast committees took a more drastic form than has been made public; for in addition to suspension, which precludes every one to whom it is applied from holding office for two years, the decision was without prejudice to the service for two years.

Steps are being taken with a view to arranging a meeting of representatives from the three districts affected, when the whole position will be reviewed. Although London is responsible for initiating this conference, it is thought the delegates will assemble in a provincial town.

LABOR MEN OPPOSE  
"NO BEER, NO WORK"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Organized labor in New Orleans, which is to say approximately 60 per cent of the skilled and unskilled labor in the city, is opposed to the "No beer, no work" movement, believing it to be merely a trick of the liquor interests to use the workingmen and their political power to save the saloon and the distillery.

"It looks as if organized labor is being used in an effort to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the liquor interests," said Wilbert Black, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council, which represents every labor organization in New Orleans. "I am strongly opposed to it. George W. Moore, president of the Building Trades Council, takes much the same view of the movement. He said:

"'No beer, no work' is not a question that should be considered by any union. For years efforts have been made to embroil the unions in questions pertaining to prohibition, and every such attempt has failed. The question of prohibition, or of not working when the nation goes dry, is a personal matter alone; it is decided by not a union matter."

SERVICE BUREAUX  
TO RECEIVE AID

Reductions in Organizations to Be Avoided, It Is Hoped, by Private Contributions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Failure of Congress to appropriate the funds needed for maintenance of the United States employment service has made it necessary for the service to accept the offer of financial assistance from private sources in order to continue its work of finding places for retired service men. This assistance, it is believed, will obviate the necessity of making drastic reductions in the service.

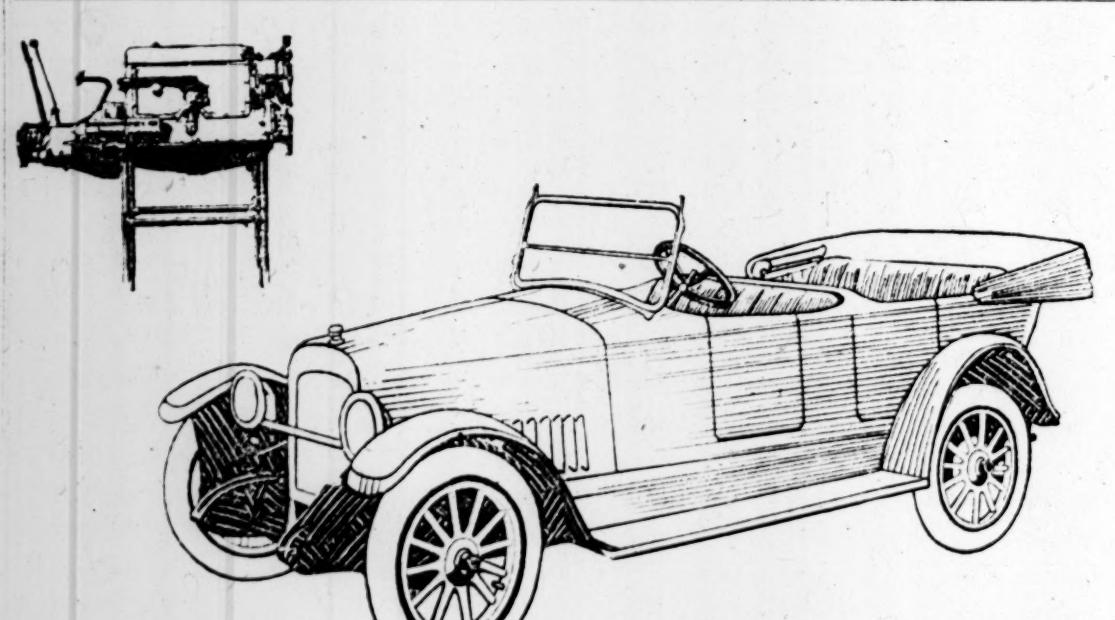
Dr. George W. Kirchwey, director of the service in this State, believes over \$150,000 would tide the organization over till July 1, and the United Council for reemployment, representing the leading war welfare organizations and organized labor, has named a committee to ascertain what assistance each organization can give.

The discharged soldier, therefore, continues to have a number of headquarters where he can register. In addition to the branches of the federal employment service, the New York State Employment Service will continue its offices in Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester, Albany and Brooklyn, and its special offices for Negro soldiers are 139th Street and Seventh Avenue, in this city. The federal bureaus at Camps Mills and Upton are continued, along with those opened by the seventy-seventh division at Madison Avenue and 27th Street, at the Seventh Regiment Armory.

The work of those branches of the federal service which are forced to close will be taken over by the co-operating organizations, which include the War Camp Community Service, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Jewish Welfare Board, the Salvation Army, the Knights of Columbus and the National League for Women's Service.

The state reconstruction commission has recommended that the Legislature appropriate \$50,000 to assist in meeting the unemployment problem. The commission believes the real crisis in the situation is now being approached.

GERMAN OFFICERS DISGUISED  
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—La Razon announces that between 12 and 15 German officers arrived here from Amsterdam under assumed names. Their passports, vised by the Soviet Government in Germany, were issued by the Argentine Consul-General in Hamburg on Dec. 5 of last year. Among the officers was a former submarine captain named Seidel.



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## PORTUGAL'S PLIGHT SEEN FROM SPAIN

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Military Force, Reduction of  
Price of Necessities, and  
Restoring Religious Liberties

Previous articles on the above subject  
appeared in The Christian Science Monitor  
on March 17, 18 and 19.

IV

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—One of the instruments of Paiva Couceiro at the time of writing is his military force; another is his decrees, not only establishing the forms and systems of royalty, but reducing the price of most things that are necessary to life, and trusting to the future to get him out of the economic scrape that he is preparing for himself. It is his simple and conclusive argument that if the royalist effort is successful the royalists will get the necessities from somewhere in due season, and if it is not successful, nothing matters anyhow. Foodstuffs, or rather the reserves thereof, are at a very low mark just now, while a stern blockade of the northern country is in the making. His third instrument, which he is now working vigorously, is exercise upon the sentiments, particularly of the religious kind.

Some considerable attention is paid to religion almost daily, either in the way of new decrees restoring liberties, privileges, and establishments to the Roman Catholic clergy, who were dispossessed when the Republic was established, or in some other way showing outward consideration for the Roman Catholic forms, with the virtually expressed intention of making Portugal as much of a Roman Catholic country as her sister Spain.

It is a curious situation. Upon the sentiment of religion, Couceiro and his men are playing to the full. One Sunday recently the garrison troops were marched off to the Church of Carmen; the first time since 1910 that such a thing had happened. The Royal Guard with its flag and band also attended mass, and various ministers and other notabilities, with Couceiro himself, joined them. The hymn, "La Carta," which by royal decree of the "Regent" issued from Oporto, has become the national hymn, was played. After this service Couceiro considered it was a good opportunity to visit every nook and corner of the military quarters, to speak a few words to the soldiers, and to receive expressions of loyalty and determination from the officers. In the afternoon he received the Oporto firemen, and in the Military Hall, on the walls of which an imposing picture of King Manoel was hung, patriotic and very royalist speeches were delivered. The flags and all other emblems of the Republic had been removed from this place to the Eden Theater.

### Celebrating Victories

When the news—for what it was worth—came to Oporto that the royalists had taken Aveiro and Coimbra, a great demonstration of the people—with no small but unobtrusive assistance on the part of royalist organizers—was brought about. People came into the place from Foz do Douro, and there was a general assembly before the military headquarters where the monarchy and also Paiva Couceiro and the army were acclaimed. The bands played "La Carta"; the people waved the royalist flags, and the same flags floated above public and private establishments. In the officers' hall, Paiva Couceiro received a delegation of the demonstrators; but this was not enough, the crowd demanding that he should appear upon the balcony and speak to them, which he did, saying that he had confidence in himself and in all others.

Tuy, the Spanish place just across the river Minho, which marks the frontier, is quite one of the most interesting spots at the present time. It buzzes with excitement. Automobiles are always flying through it at top speed, conveying the impression that they are either going to fetch a king from somewhere or communicate with him. Everybody wears a look of enormous and secret importance, as though involved in a conspiracy upon which the fate of a nation rested. It is noted that persons of solemn and distinguished men are continually going to the telegraph office—to telegraph to the King, of course—and so forth. There has just arrived the eldest son of Carlos Braga, a well-known deputy for a northern district, and mystery hangs about him as about all the rest. He will say nothing, and it is generally understood that his business is of the utmost importance since he is always at the telegraph office—doubtless, as it is explained, to communicate with the monarchist chiefs in Spain and other countries.

Valencia on the Portuguese side of the river, and quite one of the most important places in the royalist scheme of things, is in a very curious state. It is difficult to enter and pass through. The royalists search everybody who goes that way on the pretense of preventing assistance and information from being passed along to republicans beyond, and they are now particularly careful to examine all Spaniards and travelers coming in from Spain to see if they have any Madrid newspapers in their possession, and if they have, and the news contained in them is not to the liking of the royalists, such papers are confiscated. It is determined that news favorable to the republicans, emanating from Lisbon, shall not enter the north that way.

### Armed Peasants in North

The place has been largely denuded of the real monarchist troops, who have been withdrawn largely for the defense of Oporto, and it is now patrolled by armed peasants who con-

duct their operations according to a system of their own. They enter private houses, arrest some of the persons therein, take a note of others, and carry away belongings that attract their attention. It is said that some of the houses of republicans have been completely sacked, and that the families have fled to neighboring villages where, however, they were again subjected to persecution, and so they hurried away to Spain!

### Status as Belligerents

It is now being stated that the said Foreign Minister has actually proceeded to Madrid to look there for the Pretender to the throne! It is also said in some quarters that somebody a little more active and impressive than Dom Manoel is required for the important business on hand. Others insist, as before, that the chief object of the mission is to induce the Spanish Government to recognize the royalists as belligerents, which would give them a status and capacity that they do not at present possess. To support their plea they quote the case of the Cuban war, urging that the United States Government recognized the insurgents as belligerents in the war against Spain. An important monarchical personage at Tuy, one who has had various conversations with Senhor Magalhaes before the latter left for Madrid, said that, while he did not admit that this was the special object of the Minister's journey, he felt that if Spain were asked to recognize the royalists as belligerents this should certainly be conceded immediately as a matter of justice. The basis of the claim is the undoubted superiority, according to him, established by the royalists in Spain, both in number and importance, over the supporters of the republic. Therefore, according to international law, accepted by other countries and particularly by Spain, they ought to be conceded the status of belligerents.

There is an interesting item in the newspaper, Faro de Vigo, published at Vigo, the nearest Spanish town of consequence to northern Portugal. It assures its readers that a monarchist of much importance in Oporto told its correspondent there that if the present situation should be prolonged, it might be possible that the solution would be the same as in 1842. At that time there were two contending parties, the friends and enemies of Maria II, just as there are now monarchists and republicans. This state of things was kept up until the arrival of Spanish troops, which brought about an understanding between the rival parties. This authority denied that Manoel was in Portugal, but said that he was very near it, and that the monarchist junta was concentrating its troops.



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## GERMANS IN SPAIN ARE STILL ACTIVE

Many German Political and Economic Schemes Have Been Abandoned, but Propaganda Is Still Being Carried On

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID.—In small items at a time the evidence increases, to the continual discomfiture of Spain—the perfect neutral, as she had claimed to be—that the manner of the sowing entails certain contingencies in the reaping. The newspapers find it most convenient and agreeable to their readers to exclude, so far as possible, such news concerning the Germans in the country, their possessions—or, in some cases, what were their possessions—or their affairs. Times and circumstances have changed since last November, and news of this character does not seem to enhance the good prospects of Spain. Besides, if current Hispano-Germanic affairs in the peninsula are to be investigated at all, some very unpleasant truths must be revealed.

A great display has been made of clearing out the Germans who were known or believed to have been concerned in creating disturbances; but in places where these things are discussed there may be heard accounts of how the hand of authority has been withheld in many cases for reasons that others than Spaniards might not consider good. Again, to remove the Ambassador and his staff (and one hears that the French Government, through whose territory the Prince de Ratibor passed on his way home to Berlin, on hearing from Spain took special precautions to see that he was not molested) was obviously a prime and excellent measure to adopt; but most of the pro-German propaganda machinery, including that for the creation of disturbances on a grand scale, remains almost intact, and any future leader, be he an ambassador from Berlin—and one must come again some time—or one of the many consuls who were the able and skilled lieutenants of the German Embassy, could speedily put the whole thing in motion again.

**Germans Active**

Many of the German plans have, of course, had to be abandoned, and their economic schemes have had to be much modified, but at the present time German propaganda is still going on, and in some ways it is almost as vigorous as ever, but runs along new lines, the evident object now being to create distrust in the Allies in every possible way. A great point, one hears, is being made of the evidences which it is suggested are now being afforded of Germany's powers of recovery. It is pointed out that, enormous as is the load she has to bear, terrible as is the disappointment, the greatest any nation in the world has surely had to bear, she has faced the problem, not in the way of utter demoralization, as many countries would have done, but with a good heart and magnificent discipline, has proceeded by the most effective measures to put her house in order, as instanced by the firm and thorough measures she has taken in dealing with the Bolshevik danger. The value of this argument is not to be lightly dismissed, nor the power of the suggestion to a country like Spain, steeped as it has been in Germanism, that under the republic, Germany will quickly recover, and is still capable of being an exceedingly valuable friend. On the other hand, cases occur here and there of Germans being arrested in different parts of the country on suspicion, and sometimes on more than suspicion, of being concerned in the various attempts to add to the labor and other troubles with which Spain is now so seriously afflicted.

Amid these circumstances there are doubts and uneasiness in many quarters. Recently in the Chamber the question had to be raised of supplying more money for the upkeep of the Germans interned in Spain, where they have been marvelously well treated. As things are, the granting of supplies for this purpose is naturally not such a welcome matter as once it might have been, and objec-

tions are raised in some quarters; but it is pointed out governmentally that obligations of this kind have to be met, and that in the end Germany must give recompense. Now there is again the question of the German and Austrian ships interned in Spanish harbors, which of necessity must be a very sore matter with Spaniards, who see how stupidly the government trifled with this question and truckled to Germany while the latter remained undefeated, and now find those ships being taken away from Spanish waters by the Allies, who claim them.

### Flying the Inter-Allied Flag

The Premier, as already reported, declared it to be highly impolitic to discuss this matter in the Chamber, in view of the fact that delicate negotiations with the allied powers were taking place, but the cold truth is now apparent that, whatever the negotiations may be, the ships are being taken. At Cadiz there have been, since the beginning of the war, three Austrian steamships—the Absirteia (4132 tons), the Eros (2781 tons), and the Kohe (4579 tons), and these have now hoisted the inter-allied flag and are being dispatched, the first named to Italy and the other two to Marseilles. There are four German ships in the same harbor, and it is stated that they are to follow suit, and that the five Austrian ships at Ferrol are the next on the list. A few days ago the new French Ambassador to Spain, M. Alapetite, and the Marquis Carlotto, the Italian Ambassador, paid a visit to the Foreign Office, and were conferring there for some time. Such matters always exciting comment and curiosity, it was given out that the ambassadors were there for the purpose of delivering to Spain some kind of an allied note concerning Morocco, but the truth is that they attended in reference to these German ships, and to mention their arrangements for taking them over.

Another German question has arisen. It is desired to know how many Spaniards there may be in Germany who are still kept in some sort of imprisonment and not allowed to return home or to communicate with their relatives. The newspaper, *El Noroeste*, of Corunna, tells a story, obviously true, which has created much uneasiness. In December, 1916, the wreckage of a Spanish fishing boat, named the *Eduarda*, was found on the coast at Riaza. It was in due time presumed that the crew had been lost, nothing whatever having been heard of them—until now. But the wife of one of the missing sailors has just received a letter from her husband in Germany, written in his own handwriting, and expressing his fervent desire to get back to Corunna. He tells the story of how it is that he finds himself where he is and cannot get back. He says that they were fishing in their own waters one day, when a violent storm arose, and the crew of the *Eduarda* found themselves utterly unable to retain control of their boat. The heavy seas flung her toward the coast, and, after she had struck a rock, a big hole was rent in her side and she sank, the crew being left to swim for their lives in a very angry sea. They vainly tried to reach the shore, and after half an hour of this, and when they were about exhausted, a small black speck appeared on the waters and advanced rapidly toward them. It was late in the afternoon, and the light was fading; but to the joy of the shipwrecked men, they soon perceived that it was a ship of sorts that was approaching them, and their satisfaction was not materially reduced when they knew by its lying so low on the water that it was a submarine.

It proved to be a German submarine, which came up alongside them and took them on board. Naturally, as soon as the men had recovered themselves, their first request was that they might be put ashore. The commander of the submarine, however, who is described as a red-faced German with blue eyes and a rather stupid way of looking at people, laughed at them, and told them in good Castilian that their appeals were futile. The fishermen protested that if they were landed they would never mention to anyone how they had come to be saved; they swore that nothing would induce them to tell anyone that this German submarine was prowling so close in to the Spanish shore. The commander, however, emphatically said the fishermen would have to go back with him to Germany.

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# HENRY CABOT LODGE ASSAILS THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS PLAN

## UNIVERSITY MAN IN BOSTON DEBATE ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS

How comes it that a university president has the temerity to step out into the arena of practical affairs, to join in discussion of a great public question with an opponent who is generally accepted as an expert in the debating and handling of public business?

That is what many people are asking one another. As such people see the matter, there is something unusual, something encouraging, in the fact that a university man, a theorist as they would have it, is willing to leave his academic seclusion and subject himself to the chances of debate on a public platform with a man who has made public affairs his profession, who has had long experience in the ways and means of political discussion and the swaying of great audiences, and to whom the carrying of debate and controversy to a successful issue has been for years an everyday affair. Popular comment has taken some such form as this:

"Harvard's president is a brave man, and public-spirited! He is tackling Senator Lodge on Lodge's own ground. Lodge knows the game. He has learned it in the daily give and take of Senate debates and in political conventions with a big fight on. Lowell didn't have to do it; he could have stayed quietly in his office at Harvard and no one would have noticed. But Lowell challenged the Senator, and now the whole country is talking about this debate and thinking out the proposal for a League of Nations! It's in ways like this that college professors make good!"

As a matter of fact, A. Lawrence Lowell is not the first president of Harvard to enter publicly into the discussion of important public questions. His predecessor, President Eliot, though considered by many to hold himself austere aloof from popular discussions during the early and middle period of his incumbency, years in which the university showed its greatest development and expansion under his direction and influence, did in his later period, as he has done since his retirement, willingly lend himself to discussions of the problems of Labor and Capital, education, and public improvement, not to mention international issues. His Sunday afternoons of some years ago, voluntarily given over to answering the questions of the, at that time, somewhat hostile labor unionists, did much to bridge the chasm between the college man and organized labor. And the recent activities of Harvard professors in the war, when in many instances they proved their ability to take precedence over a practical business man in the handling of practical matters, is only evidence of the growing conviction, both within and without the universities, that the academic career is, in a measure, abortive unless it is made to translate itself in terms of beneficial action in the world of practical affairs.

And after all, President Lowell's action in inviting the debate of last evening was only the logical step for one of his natural intensity, interested in the promotion of an idea that he holds to be matter of right. For Mr. Lowell has for many months past been very actively concerned in the League to Enforce Peace, and as president of that organization has not only believed that the proposed League of Nations offered the readiest means to world peace but has traveled all over the United States to urge its adoption. To such a campaign of speech-making in defense of the league, the challenge to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, as the chief opponent of the league in the form now proposed, came as a fitting culmination. How far the League to Enforce Peace has been instrumental in setting the League of Nations plan to provide for automatic action whenever war threatens the world is difficult to say, but it is that phase of the plan which has been deemed important by the League to Enforce Peace and which has enlisted its present support. And President Lowell's handling of the matter has shown that he does not consider the proposed league a departure from the Washingtonian principles against alliances for the United States. Rather has he seen the action now proposed as a natural development of the community idea, which, limited and practical by force of the conditions of Washington's day, has expanded until at present its conception is of worldwide proportions; the United States is not so much entering upon an alliance with particular nations as it is joining in a great cooperative movement of the nations to establish a world community.

Those who know Mr. Lowell best, however, do not see in his meeting with Senator Lodge any infringement of the notion that men in academic position ought to enter upon public discussion of merely political questions. His attitude has seemed to be always sturdily against the idea of political college presidents or college professors, just as he has shown no sympathy with the idea of political ministers and political sermons. His willingness to undertake this debate upon the League of Nations can be taken to mean only this, that in his opinion it is fitting for a university official to enter upon such public discussions only when there is something at stake other than politics; in short, when the discussion involves a moral issue.

**BALTIC ROYAL CROWN OFFERED**  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Arrival of an English squadron at Libau, with an English commission having military and political power to open relations with the Lettish Government, was announced yesterday, in official dispatches quoting the Lettish Press Bureau. Prince Adolf Friedrich of Mecklenburg is reported to have been offered the Baltic Royal Crown.

## BOSTON DEBATE ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS

United States Senator From Massachusetts Meets Harvard University President on Public Platform in Symphony Hall

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—What a challenge can do in the way of focusing attention on a public question of great importance was shown last evening in this city, when the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator from Massachusetts, and A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, met on the public platform to debate the League of

sang a verse of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Though the platform, apart from the space reserved for the rostrum and the speakers' chairs, was crowded, it was apparent that not all those who occupied places there were singers, but the main body of the audience lifted up their voices with much spirit. President Lowell was the only one of the three speakers who essayed to join in.

### Governor Opens Meeting

Governor Coolidge opened the meeting at 8:15, and after briefly pointing out the importance of the gathering and the good fortune of Massachusetts in having such able and distinguished men to discuss the topic of the evening, made way for Senator Lodge. It had been arranged that the Senator, as being the challenged party, should speak first, for an hour; that President Lowell should then have the floor

enant on the rights of the United States to a burglary, allowed that the natural corrective measure was to shoot the burglar; that is, in this case, to shoot the covenant full of criticism. President Lowell, making the point that the proper corrective was constructive, not destructive criticism, agreed that one could correct burglary by shooting the burglar. "But," he said, "you don't do it for his benefit and improvement!"

### President Lowell made much out of

the idea that the League of Nations plan illustrated the manner in which the nations, by taking advantage of their points of contact, were able to draw together, and thus to develop a better understanding rather than new points of friction; also out of the statement that he did not feel the slightest interest in the question as to who was responsible for the League of Nations plan, since the only interest for any of us in this was the question as to whether it is a good plan.

### Relative Voting Strength

When a reference to Washington's Farewell Address raised sounds of amusement from the audience, he raised his hand quickly, with the words: "Don't laugh at the Farewell Address! It is one of the finest documents ever written. So are the Ten Commandments!" Speaking of the relative voting strength of the different member nations in the league, Mr. Lowell let out the secret that the votes of such countries as Panama and Cuba would be influenced very largely by this country, and remarked, with a look toward the Senator, "He can't say that, but I can!" As for Senator Lodge's contention that the convention ought to be amended, he said he felt certain that if the Senator would draft the amendments he thinks necessary, and would send them to Paris with his pledge to support the convention as amended, he (Mr. Lowell) felt that the Senator's amendments would be given careful consideration.

Answering Senator Lodge's reference to the Monroe Doctrine, Mr. Lowell agreed that while you can't extend a fence by pulling it down, on the other hand, you have your fence to protect the fruit growing behind it, and you don't destroy its protection if one orchard if you extend it so as to cover two.

### Senator Lodge's Rebuttal

Senator Lodge in rebuttal warmed visibly and his answers to President Lowell's sallies brought out sharp volleys of applause from an audience that was at times cheering and shouting as well as applauding. He declared that he had said he was in favor of the league plan if it should be put into proper form to secure the world against war. The greatest and most spontaneous applause of the evening came when Senator Lodge, in refutation, voiced the objection to the way and manner in which President Wilson had refrained from laying before the United States Senate a draft of the covenant.

The Senator said Lincoln and Grant and others had done such things and that no man was too great to tread the same path. This statement was greeted with shouts and cries, among them: "Put the blame where it belongs!" A strong play upon Americanism and patriotism was made by Senator Lodge in closing. He bespoke his love for America and things American, and each patriotic oration found increasing warmth in the applause of the audience.

### Governor Coolidge's Remarks

Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, in introducing Senator Lodge, spoke, in part, as follows:

"We meet here as representatives of a great people to listen to the discussion of a great question by great men. All America has but one desire, the security of the peace, by facts and by parchment, which her brave sons have wrought by the sword. It is a duty we owe alike to the living and the dead."

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On Dec. 11 I made a speech in the Senate in which I discussed the 14 points and some of the momentous questions raised by the proposition for a League of Nations.

### Roosevelt Quoted

Colonel Roosevelt wrote an article in the Kansas City Star upon that speech, approving it and commanding it. I read a single paragraph from it:

"Our need is not as great as that of the vast scattered British Empire, for our domains are pretty much in a ring fence. We ought not to undertake the task of policing Europe, Asia and Northern Africa; neither ought we to permit any interference with the Monroe Doctrine, or any attempt by Europe or Asia to police America. Mexico is our Balkan peninsula. Some days we will have to deal with it. All the coasts and islands which in any way approach the Panama Canal must be dealt with by this nation, and by this nation in accordance with the Monroe Doctrine."

On Jan. 3 of the present year—the Friday before his death—he dictated another editorial, which appeared in the Kansas City Star. I wish time would permit me to read it all, but I will read only one paragraph:

"Let each nation reserve to itself and for its own decision, and let it clearly set forth, questions which are non-justiciable. Finally, make it perfectly clear that we do not intend to take a position of an international 'Mediterranean Muddle.' The American people do not wish to go into an overseas war unless for a very great cause, and where the issue is absolutely plain. Therefore, we do not wish to undertake the responsibility of sending our gallant young men to die in obscure fights in the Balkans or in Central Europe, or in a war we do not approve of. Moreover, the American people do not intend to give up the Monroe Doctrine. Let civilized Europe and Asia introduce some kind of police system in the weak and disorderly countries at their thresholds, but let the United States treat Mexico as our Balkan peninsula and refuse to allow European or Asiatic powers to interfere on this continent in any way that implies permanent or semi-permanent pos-

session. Every one of our allies will be delighted to grant this request if you that peace is better than war than I should think of insulting your intelligence by arguing that virtue was better than vice. We may dismiss it. We are equally desirous, I think, most of us certainly are desirous of doing all we can, through a union, or league, or alliance of the nations, to make the peace of the world secure, more secure, at all events, than it has ever been before. I will not stop to argue that.

### Feels Position Justified

Two weeks before his death, I was with Theodore Roosevelt for some hours, seeing him for two mornings in succession. The draft now before the country was not then before us, but we discussed fully the League of Nations in all its bearings. We were in entire agreement. The position that I have taken, and now take, had his full approval. The line I have followed in the Senate and elsewhere was the one he wished to have followed. I do not say this to transfer any responsibility from my shoulders to his. All I do and all I say is on my own responsibility alone. But it is a help and a strength to me to feel that I have had the approval of the great American, the great patriot, the great man whose death has been such a grievous loss, not only to the United States, but to the entire world in this hour.

Now, just a word in regard to inconsistency. I do not think I have been inconsistent, but it does not matter whether I have or not. Individual inconsistencies have no relation to the merits of any question. If nobody

In January, 1917, the President of the United States brought forward a

should no more think of arguing to you that peace is better than war than I should think of insulting your intelligence by arguing that virtue was better than vice. We may dismiss it. We are equally desirous, I think, most of us certainly are desirous of doing all we can, through a union, or league, or alliance of the nations, to make the peace of the world secure, more secure, at all events, than it has ever been before. I will not stop to argue that.

### Wants Peace Assured

The question before us, the only question of a practical nature, is whether the league that has been drafted by the commission of the Peace Conference and laid before it will tend to secure the peace of the world as it stands, and whether it is just and fair to the United States of America. That is the question, and I want now, very briefly, to bring it to the test.

Wars between nations come from contacts. A nation with which we have no contact is a nation with which we should never fight. But contacts, foreign relations between nations are necessary and inevitable, and the object of all diplomacy and statesmanship is to make these contacts and relations as harmonious as possible, because in these contacts is found the origin of all war.

### Many Leagues for Peace

In this scheme for a league now before us we create a number of new contracts, a number of new relations, which nations have not undertaken before to create. There have been many leagues. There is nothing new in the idea of a league. They go back to the days of Greece. There is the Peace of Westphalia, the League of Cambrai. I believe there are some 30 altogether in the pages of history, none of them very successful. And in the Holy Alliance of 1815 another attempt was made, and that time a league to preserve peace. But we are approaching this league on a different basis and on a different theory from any I believe ever attempted. We are reaching for a great object, playing for a great stake. But we are creating new contracts. Therefore, we should examine all the propositions with the utmost care before we give an assent to them.

I take first the form of the draft without regard to its substance. There were four drafts presented to the commission; one by Italy, one by France, one by the United States, and one by Great Britain. The British draft was the one selected. You can find in the treaty, if you will compare it with the plan put forth by General Smuts in January, that some paragraphs were taken from his plan, with but slight changes. How nearly the draft presented conforms to the British draft I have no means of knowing.

### League Draft Criticized

The drafts offered by the other countries have never been discussed, although we are living in the era of open covenants openly arrived at. I hope in the course of a few years that those drafts may appear in the volumes published by Congress which contain an account of our foreign relations. The draft appears to me, and I think to anyone who has examined it with care, to have been very loosely and obscurely drawn. It seems to me that Lord Robert Cecil, whom I believe is principally responsible for it, should have put it in the hands of a parliamentary draftsman before it was submitted. A constitution or a treaty ought to be in legal, statutory or constitutional language, and not in the language selected for this purpose.

### Mr. Wilson Quoted

When inconsistencies become excessive they are apt to suggest self-seeking and insincerity or lack of real conviction.

I think it is hardly worth while to discuss inconsistencies. No one can tell where the discussion may lead.

On May 6, 1914, at the unveiling of the Barry monument in Washington, President Wilson said:

### "There are just as vital things stirring now that concern the existence of the nation as were stirring then, and every man who worthily stands in this presence should examine himself and see whether he has the full conception of what it means that America should live her own life. Washington saw it when he wrote his farewell address.

It was not surely because of passing and transient circumstances that Washington said that we must keep

from entangling alliances."

I pause a moment to say that Washington did not say that we should keep clear from entangling alliances in the farewell address. He said that we should keep clear of permanent alliances, and that temporary alliances would be sufficient to meet an emergency—as they were in the war just closed.

I merely mention this because the phrase "entangling alliances," which is so familiar to the country, was the utterance of Thomas Jefferson in his first inaugural. He warned us from entangling alliances. He, too, like Washington, I know, was for this draft of a league, and those who are against it, differ about the construction of nearly every article. And, not only that, but those who are for it differ among themselves, and those who are against it differ among themselves, as to its construction. There will be differences arising out of that very porous instrument. There will be differences arising before a twelvemonth has passed among the very nations that signed it.

### Mr. Taft's View

Mr. Taft said on the 7th of March: "Undoubtedly the covenant needs revision. It is not symmetrically arranged, its meaning has to be dug out, and the language is ponderous and in diplomatic patois."

I have said nothing about the draft as severe or as well put and as thoroughly descriptive as that.

Lately the phrase has been much used, especially when an answer was not very easy; that criticism must be constructive, not destructive. It was a convenient way of answering awkward questions, and evidently those who use it and use it freely have never stopped to think that there are some cases where criticism must be constructive as well as destructive, and some where it must be destructive alone.

For instance, in discussing slavery, we criticize it in order to kill, and we do not expect that a substitute shall be offered for it. If a burglar breaks into my house and threatens the life of my wife and children, I should try if I could to shoot him. That is destructive criticism, and I should not think it necessary to precede it with a proposition that he should engage in some other and less dangerous occupation.

Now this is a case where constructive criticism is clearly needed, and my first constructive criticism is that



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
A. Lawrence Lowell



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
Henry Cabot Lodge

# LEAGUE WOULD BRING BETTER UNDERSTANDING, SAYS MR. LOWELL

this league ought to be re drafted and put in language that everybody can understand. By doing that you will remove at once many causes of difference and dispute, and you want the instrument to diminish disputes, increase harmony, because its purpose is to promote peace.

Another question point which applies not only to the necessity of clear and definite language in the great instrument but to the whole treaty, or to any treaty or any alliance or league that we make, and that is to remember this—that the sanctity of treaties is, above everything else, important. Whatever a country agrees to, that the country must maintain.

## Sanctity of Treaties

The sanctity of treaties lies at the basis of all peace, and, therefore, we must be as careful as possible to remove all chances of disagreement arising out of conflicting interpretations of language.

As I have said, my first constructive criticism is that we should have a revision of the language and form of the draft.

Now, in discussing the draft of the league, I can only deal with the most important points. To analyze those articles of that league as they should be analyzed would take many hours.

But I will speak of one point which runs all through it—one objection, as it seems to me, which runs all through it—and that is that there are so many places where it says that the Executive Council—which is the real seat of authority—the Executive Council shall recommend, or advise, or propose measures, and it fails to say by what vote they shall do it. There are one or two places where it is stated there shall be a two-thirds vote; another case where it shall be unanimous; but in most cases it is not stated.

Now, either there should be a clause in there saying "where not otherwise stated, the decision of the Executive Council shall be by a majority vote," or else it ought to be expressed in every article where they are called upon to make a recommendation, or a proposal, or a decision of any kind.

## Ambiguity Charged

Again let me quote from Mr. Taft. He says, speaking of ambiguous phrases:

"One of these, for instance, is in respect to the Executive Council. Will it need a unanimous vote, or will a majority vote be sufficient, where there is no specification?"

That puts the point extremely well, and I think there should be another change. I offer that as a second constructive criticism.

I now come to what seems to me a very vital point indeed, and that is the Monroe Doctrine. I shall not undertake to trace the history of the doctrine or of its development since Mr. Monroe first declared it. But in its essence it rests upon this proposition of separating the Americans from Europe in all matters political. It rests on the differentiation of the American Hemisphere from Europe, and therefore I have found it difficult to understand an argument first advanced with more confidence, perhaps, than it is now, that we preserve the Monroe Doctrine by extending it. The Monroe Doctrine was the invisible line that we drew around the American Hemisphere. It was the fence that we put around to exclude other nations from meddling in American affairs, and I have never been able to get it through my head how you can preserve a fence by taking it down.

The Monroe Doctrine is the corollary of Washington's foreign policy declared in the Farewell Address. I am not going to have any argument upon it, but it is a mistake to consider the policy laid down by Washington and Monroe as ephemeral and necessarily transient. As Mr. Wilson well said, Washington's doctrine was not transient. It may be wrong; the time may have come to discard it; but it is not ephemeral because it rests on two permanent facts, human nature and geography.

## The World Unchanged

Human nature, you may say, has changed. When you study the history of the past as far as we have a history there is a curious similarity in it at all stages. But one thing is certain—not even the wisest and most optimistic of reformers can change the geography of the globe. They say communication has quickened enormously. The Atlantic Ocean is not what it was as a barrier, or the Pacific either, I suppose. But do not forget that even under modern conditions the silver street, the little channel only 20 miles wide, was England's bulwark and defense in this last war. Do not underestimate the 3000 miles of Atlantic. It was on that that the Monroe Doctrine, the corollary of Washington's policy, rested.

Great systems of morality and philosophy have been taught and preached, 2000, 2500, 3000 years ago. They may be wrong. But they are neither transient nor ephemeral, because they rest upon the eternal verities. And when you come to discard a policy like that it is well to realize what you are abandoning and what its importance is.

## Monroe Doctrine of Today

The Monroe Doctrine has been expanded. A resolution was passed unanimously in the Senate a few years ago, stating that the United States would regard it as an act of hostility for any corporation or association or any other nation to take possession of Magdalena Bay, being a post of great strategic, naval and military advantage. It did not rest on the Monroe Doctrine. It rested on something deeper than that. It rested on the basis of the Monroe Doctrine, the great law of self-preservation. They say that if we demand the exclusion of the Monroe Doctrine from the operation of the league, they will demand compensation. Very well. Let them exclude us from meddling in Europe. That is not a burden that we are seeking to bear. We are ready to go there

at any time to save the world from barbarism and tyranny, but we are not thirsting to interfere in every obscure quarrel that may spring up in the Balkans. Mr. Taft says that the covenant "should be made more definite by a large reservation of the Monroe Doctrine."

I agree entirely. I offer, at as my third constructive criticism, that there should be a larger reservation of the Monroe Doctrine, and when the leading advocate of this draft takes that position it seems to me it cannot be a very unreasonable one.

There is the question of immigration which this treaty reaches under the non-justiciable questions. I am told, I believe I have followed it through all the windings, that a final decision could only be reached by unanimity, and it is said that the league would not be unanimous. I think that highly probable, but I deny the jurisdiction.

I cannot personally accede to the proposition that other nations, that a body of men in executive council where we as a nation have but one vote, shall have any power, unanimous or otherwise, to say who shall come into the United States.

## Racial Problems

It must not be within the jurisdiction of the league at all. It lies at the foundation of national character and national well-being. There should be no possible jurisdiction over the power which defends this country from a flood of Japanese, Chinese and Hindu labor.

## Domestic Rights Involved

The tariff is involved in the article for the boycott. The coastwise trade is involved in Article 21. I think we ought to settle our own import duties. They say it is a domestic question. So it is, so is immigration, but they are domestic questions with international relations.

Moreover—and I know some people think this is a far-fetched objection, but having other nations meddle with our tariff runs up against a provision of the Constitution. The Constitution provides that all revenue bills shall originate in the House of Representatives. Now I do not offer that as a final objection. No doubt we could amend our Constitution to fit the league, but it would take some time, and I think it is better to steer clear of the Constitution in cases like that.

And I offer an amendment, already proposed by Senator Owen of Oklahoma, an ardent Democrat, and a supporter of the league, to exclude international questions of the character of immigration and the tariff from the jurisdiction of the league. I offer that as a fourth constructive criticism.

This treaty is indissoluble. There is no provision for withdrawal or termination. In the old days—very old days—they were in the habit of beginning treaties by swearing eternal friendship—which made them last no longer. That has been given up. In modern times almost all the treaties that we now have contain provisions for termination or withdrawal on notice. If there is no provision for withdrawal you are thrown back on denunciation or abrogation by one nation.

I have been surprised to hear in the Senate and elsewhere the statement that this was only a treaty and we could abrogate it by an act of Congress at any time, as we can under the decisions of the Supreme Court. Why, ladies and gentlemen, nothing could be worse than that. No greater misfortune could befall the peace of the world than to have a nation, especially a powerful nation, abrogate the treaty.

It is usually a preliminary to war. It is in many cases, at least. There ought to be some provision by which withdrawal could be effected without any breach of the peace or any injury to the cause.

Mr. Taft says: "The covenant should also be made more definite as to when its obligations may be terminated." I offer that as another constructive criticism.

## Article XIX Discussed

I am obliged to move rapidly, for my time is expiring, but there are two great points that I cannot leave wholly untouched. One is Article XIX, providing for mandates. It does not say who shall select the mandatory. That is, that a nation may be selected to take charge of a weak or backward people and be appointed by the league to that work. It has been suggested that we should take charge of Constantinople; that we should take charge of Armenia and Mesopotamia and Syria. I am not going to argue at length. I am not deeply opposed to that provision as many others—most other people are, as I believe the American people are. But it is a very grave responsibility to take to charge of some distant people, furnish them with civilians to carry on their government, furnish them with an army to protect them, and send our young men away on that business. We have done it in Haiti. We have done it in San Domingo, and are doing it now. That is all within the Monroe Doctrine; that is all within the Monroe Doctrine. We must do it; we own "it to the world"; and we are quite capable of doing it successfully. But this is a demand to go out through Asia, Africa and Europe and take up the tutelage of other people.

Then comes Article X. That is the most important article in the whole treaty. That is the one that I want the American people to consider, take it to their homes and their firesides, discuss it, think of it. If they commend it the treaty will be ratified and proclaimed with that in it. But think of it first, think well. That pledges us to guarantee the political independence and the territorial integrity against external aggression of every nation a member of the league. That is, every nation of the earth. We ask no guarantees; we

have no endangered frontiers; but we are asked to guarantee the territorial integrity of every nation practically in the world—it will be when the league is complete. As it is today, we guarantee the territorial integrity and political independence of every part of the far-flung British Empire.

Now mark! A guarantee is never invoked except when force is needed. If we guaranteed one country in South America alone, we were the only guarantor, and we guaranteed but one country, we should be bound to go to the relief of that country with army and navy. We, under that clause of that treaty—it is one of the few that is perfectly clear—under that clause of the treaty we have got to take our army and our navy and go to war with any country which attempts aggression upon the territorial integrity of another member of the league.

## Guarantees Sacred

Now, guarantees must be fulfilled. They are sacred promises—it has been said only morally binding. Why, that is all there is to a treaty between great nations. If they are not morally binding they are nothing but "scraps of paper." If the United States agrees to Article X we must carry it out in letter and in spirit; and if it is agreed to I should insist that we did, because the honor and good faith of our country would be at stake.

Now, that is a tremendous promise to make. I ask those—the fathers and the mothers, the sisters and wives and the sweethearts—whether they are ready yet to guarantee the political independence and territorial integrity of every nation on earth against external aggression, and to send the hope of their families, the hope of the nation, the best of our youth, forth into the world on that errand?

(A gentleman in the audience said: "Yes.")

A chorus of voices responded: "No, no, no!"

## People Will Be Heard

If they are, it will be done. If the American people is not ready to do it that article will have to go out of the treaty. If that league with that article had existed in the Eighteenth Century, France could not have assisted this country to win the Revolution. If that league had existed in 1898 we could not have interfered and rescued Cuba from the clutches of Spain; we should have brought a war on with all the other nations of the world.

Perhaps the time has come to do it. I only wish tonight to call your attention to the gravity of that promise. To what it means, that it is morally binding, that there is no escape when a guarantee of that sort is invoked. Think over it well; that is all I ask. Consider it. And remember that we must make no promise, enter into no agreement, that we are not going to carry out in letter and in spirit without restriction and without deduction.

(A gentleman on the platform shouted:

"Three cheers for the greatest man in the United States!"

## Mr. Lowell's Address

### Covenant, He Says, Is Only a Draft, Subject to Change

In introducing President Lowell, Governor Coolidge said:

"The next to address you is the president of Harvard University, an educator renowned throughout the world, learned student of statesmanship, endowed with a wisdom which has made him a leader of men, truly a Master of Arts, eminently a Doctor of Laws, a fitting representative of the Massachusetts domain of letters, Abbott Lawrence Lowell."

President Lowell, in his reply to Senator Lodge, said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: Senator

Lodge occupies so eminent a position

he is a man of such distinction, he has

rendered such eminent services, not

only to this Commonwealth but to the

United States, that I always regard

him not merely as a statesman but as

an institution, and I hope he will re

main an institution so long as he is

able to stand and speak. For his

courage and ability I have the highest

respect, and I almost wholly agree

with him. The fact is that I have al

ways been a consistent Republican.

But there are some of his views on this

question, and, still more, some of the

views of his colleagues, with which I

cannot wholly agree. I think, on the

whole, we probably differ much less

than might appear on the surface.

We both feel that this covenant is, as

it stands, defective, but the difference

is that I feel that when those defects

have been removed, that covenant,

with those defects cured, ought to be

ratified—and he does not tell us

whether he thinks so or not.

There are few Americans who be

lieve that war is in itself a good thing.

We have had German writers before

this war who said so. I doubt if there

will be any German writers to say so

now. But few Americans have ever

thought that war in itself was good.

Moreover, I think it is safe to say that most Americans believe that a le

ague to prevent war would be worth some

inconvenience to ourselves. But we

must remember this always, that if

you try to draw a League of Nations,

no two people will at first agree in

exactly what they will put into it. We

shall raise at once differences of op

inion, naturally and obviously. Those

people who have ever thought upon

the matter will find, when a league is

presented to them, a plan with in it

which they had not expected and with

which they do not agree. And those

who have never thought—and there

are lots of them—will be very much

surprised at the things which they

have to concede in order to get the

good that lies in it. On everything

human we must expect something in

the way of a compromise, we must be

ready to forgo some of our precon

ceived opinions, provided that the good

is greater than the evil.

Now, before examining the plan of

this particular covenant, I want to consider with you a moment, if you are to have any League of Nations established to prevent war, what such a league must contain. That is, what is the minimum that a League of Nations must contain if it is to prevent war?

## Compulsory Arbitration

I think every one would agree that it must contain some arrangement by which nations should be obliged to submit their differences to arbitration before they resorted to arms. That I think would be universally conceded.

To what body they should submit this may vary, but some kind of trial or hearing or inquiry or something must take place before war.

And that must be true not only of the nations within the league, but they must also force others outside to do the same, because you cannot start a fire anywhere and not have danger that it will spread. And no man has a right to light a fire which may spread on to his neighbor's premises which his neighbor has not a right to

to register all treaties, and agree that treaties until so registered shall not be binding (Article 23); and, finally, that all obligations among members of the league inconsistent with the covenant shall be abrogated, and no new ones made.

Now these, with the duty of sending its representatives to the various bodies of the league, are all the positive obligations assumed by the members which they are to carry out themselves. Now I think you will observe in looking through that covenant how very closely it resembles the plan of the minimum, of the least possible that a league could be organized to do, which is to prevent war. In the opening of this address I sketched it, and I sketched it at the lowest possible point, at the lowest possible, the smallest amount of obligations that could be undertaken. If you are to really have a league to prevent war at all; and I think you will see how very closely this resembles those obligations. If that is so, it shows that the fear of a supersonic body need not be worried about.

#### Functions of Executive Council

Let me show you what the super-sovereign body has to do, and I am sorry to read so much to you, but we are studying a serious document which may affect for good or evil the welfare of the world for hundreds, perhaps, of years, and it is worth our while to spend a little time in serious and sober consideration of the details of that plan.

Here are the functions of the executive body, the Executive Council. There are two bodies, the executive council and the body of delegates. This is the executive council, by far the most important of the two. It consists of nine members, to include always representatives of the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, those being the large nations in the league, and four representatives of other nations, so as to represent the middle-sized or smaller nations, to be chosen from the body of delegates. That is, the four other nations are to be designated by the body of delegates. Now here are the powers of that executive council. It is to formulate plans—and I beg you to notice very carefully the exact nature of those powers, how much they have power to direct or order anything and how much they have power merely to advise, suggest or recommend, because, as I say, we have adopted in this covenant a provision that when it says "advise" or "recommend" it means it.

It is to formulate plans for the reduction of armaments (Article 8), to advise how the evils of private manufacture of munitions can be prevented (Article 8), to advise upon the means by which the integrity and independence of the members of the league may be preserved in case of aggression or danger thereof (Article 10); to propose what shall be done if a state fails to carry out the award of an arbitration by which it has agreed to abide (Article 13); to formulate plans for a permanent court of international justice (Article 14); to inquire into disputes between states and make recommendations thereon (or refer the matter to the Body of Delegates for the same purpose), and to propose measures to give effect to its own unanimous recommendations in such cases (Article 15). If a state goes to war contrary to its covenants and thereby draws upon itself the sanction provided in the agreement of the members, it is the duty of the Executive Council to recommend what military or naval forces the members of the league shall severally contribute to protect the covenants of the league (Article 16). The council can further prescribe the conditions upon which a state not a member of the league may be admitted; but so far as the members of the league are concerned, it is strictly limited, you notice, to consultation and making recommendations which the members of the league are under no obligation, legal or moral, to accept unless they please, because when it says they shall make recommendations again I must rub it in that I assume that it means what it says—that they are to recommend, which does not mean that anybody is under any obligation, legal or moral, to conform to them unless it thinks it wise and best to do so.

#### Reduction of Armaments

I can, in fact, find only three cases in which a decision or anything in the nature of a decision by the council has any effect whatever except that of a recommendation which each state is free to accept or not as it pleases. Those three cases are, first, that where it inquires into a dispute between two states, if its decision is unanimous, except for the members parties to the dispute, then no nation can go to war contrary to that award. That is the first case. In other words, when it sits in a judicial capacity and is unanimous the members of the league cannot go to war against that award.

The second case is that if its proposals for a reduction of armaments are accepted by all the nations, any nation which accepts that plan cannot afterward increase its armaments without the consent of the Executive Council. But that only happens after the nation has consented to accept that plan for the reduction of armament.

The third case is, if a state accepts to be a mandatory for a backward nation, then the duties of that mandatory are prescribed by the Executive Council. It has been argued by some people that a state is bound to become a mandatory. That does not seem to me—it certainly does not say so, and it does not seem to me rational to imply it. For instance, suppose the Executive Council to ask Italy or the United States—well, I will leave out the United States, because that is coming home—suppose they were to ask Italy or Czechoslovakia or Serbia to become mandatory for Russia and put in an order, would it be rational to say that those nations were obliged to accept? It seems to me that it is obvious that that was not the intention, and I think it is a general principle of interpretation of

all documents that that which is not expressly stated is irrational and not to be implied.

#### Provision for Mandatories

Therefore, I think we may dispose of the idea that a state is bound to be a mandatory. I believe myself that that provision for mandatories is one of the best things that has been suggested. What it means, as I understand it, is this: that no nation taking one of these colonies shall be allowed to maltreat the natives, and it shall be the business of the whole league to see that it does not do so. Another thing is that if there is discovered in the country some new mineral—for we are all the time discovering new things which are essential to industry—if some new mineral is discovered which is absolutely necessary to the industries of the world, the state which happened to acquire that cannot be allowed to keep exclusive possession of it or to put such a price upon it as to exclude others from its use. And those mandatories apply entirely—these mandates—*to the places taken from our enemies in this war*. And who took them from our enemies in this war? They would not have been taken from Germany unless Germany had been beaten. Therefore anyone who helped to beat Germany helped to conquer those colonies.

#### Body of Delegates

Now, how about this body of delegates? A body of delegates includes all the members of a league of any size. They are summoned to discuss. They have practically no powers whatever except to discuss. The only other powers they have whatever are those of designating the four states which will also be represented in the Executive Council, together with the five large powers, and their power, when an inquiry is vested in their hands instead of that Executive Council, is exactly the same as that of the Executive Council which they represent.

Now, you will observe what I said, and that is that these bodies, these representative bodies, have practically no power; that the agreement is an agreement by the members of the league to do and not to do certain things, either continuously, such as not to go to war, or, on the happening of certain events, such as when somebody declares war on a member of the league, that they shall instantly boy-

cott them. The agreements are direct. People say to me sometimes, "But if the representative bodies of the league have so little power, what is the good of the league?" Let me point out to you that there are two possible ways of forming a league. One is the one which is included in this Covenant of Paris, and which was the plan proposed by the League to Enforce Peace. And, mind you, let me say here, that I am not in the least concerned with and take no interest in the question of whose plan this is. I do not care a rush whether this plan is a plan brought up by a citizen of the United States or by England or by France or by Spain or by Japan or by Italy, or anyone else. The question is, Is it a good plan for us to adopt? I think that we merely before the issue and raise passion by asking whose plan it was.

#### Two Forms of League

Now, there are two possible ways of forming a league of this kind. One is agreement on the part of the members to do certain things, I mean do certain things automatically, to do them on the happening of certain events; and that is merely a representative body. The other is where you put power into the hands of representatives to direct what shall be done. In other words, if you please to call it so, it is the difference between a representative democracy and one where everybody knows his duty.

The second plan is one where you get a pure representative power, such as an executive council, to do certain things. It is just the difference that there might be between five men who are walking down through a rough part of the town and said to one another, "If anybody hits us, we will hit back," or saying to one another, "If anybody hits us, we will hold consultation as to what shall be done."

Now, the advantage of the first plan—which is much more effective, which is much more likely, as I pointed out to you to stop war—because the nation that knows it is going to go automatically to war with 14 different nations is pretty likely to be careful. If, on the other hand, the representatives of those bodies are going to meet and discuss it, it knows that very likely the discussions will go up in smoke. Then, in the second place, the difference is this: that, in the first case, you submit yourself to the direction of no superior body whatever. No superior body has power to tell you what to do; your duties are prescribed by the covenant itself. In the other case you don't know what your duties are, it is uncertain, and in that case it might fairly be said there is not a super-sovereign, there is a super-national body which has some power of the decision. But that is not the kind of covenant which is proposed by this league, and I think that the one proposed by this league is in every way superior.

Now here is a point I want to make. I object myself to people—of course I am not referring to the least to Senator Lodge, but I am referring to his more or less unfortunate colleagues—I do object entirely to some

body criticising this league and trying to make people believe that this league is bad because it is framed on a principle which is exactly opposite to the one which it is framed on. Shots of that kind miss the mark entirely, though the noise is somewhat confusing to the bystander.

Let me point out to you another point in connection with that. People say: "Look, England has six votes in this body of delegates and we have one." Well, if the body of delegates has only power to talk, what great difference does it make whether it has six members or one? In the second place, do you suppose that England can control the votes of those self-governing colonies? If England today were to propose that Asiatic immigration should be allowed, every one of her colonies would vote against her instantly. And moreover—"Tell it not in Gath"—but who except the United States, at the present moment would control the votes of Panama, Nicaragua, Hayti, San Domingo? He can't say that, but I can.

#### Washington's Policy

Now I should like to turn to some of the objections that have been made to this league, because one must meet those. One never gets very far in this argument without hearing from the Farewell Address. Don't laugh at the Farewell Address. That Farewell Address was one of the greatest documents ever made in its day—and so were the Ten Commandments. But some things are no longer adapted to new conditions. I have never heard the opinions of Washington or the very great and wise men of his day quoted on the subject of Prohibition or Woman Suffrage. I suspect that Senator Lodge and I on those points agree more with Washington than with our contemporaries. Again, he can't say that, but I can.

But I do feel somewhat puzzled and perplexed when I find that in the somewhat short speech as printed in the Congressional Record I find Senator Borah saying we should turn to the great opinions of Washington, but—only he doesn't put it as close as that, but it is only a few sentences apart—"but if the Saviour of mankind should revise the earth and argue with us, he would not agree with us." And moreover—"Tell it not in Gath"—but who except the United States, at the present moment would control the votes of Panama, Nicaragua, Hayti, San Domingo? He can't say that, but I can.

Now, you will observe what I said, and that is that these bodies, these representative bodies, have practically no power; that the agreement is an agreement by the members of the league to do and not to do certain things, either continuously, such as not to go to war, or, on the happening of certain events, such as when somebody declares war on a member of the league, that they shall instantly boy-

cott them. The agreements are direct. People say to me sometimes, "But if the representative bodies of the league have so little power, what is the good of the league?" Let me point out to you that there are two possible ways of forming a league. One is the one which is included in this Covenant of Paris, and which was the plan proposed by the League to Enforce Peace. And, mind you, let me say here, that I am not in the least concerned with and take no interest in the question of whose plan this is. I do not care a rush whether this plan is a plan brought up by a citizen of the United States or by England or by France or by Spain or by Japan or by Italy, or anyone else. The question is, Is it a good plan for us to adopt? I think that we merely before the issue and raise passion by asking whose plan it was.

President Lowell asked why I did not draw up amendments that I thought necessary and send them to Paris. I happen to be a Senator of the United States. I cannot speak

with the authority of the Senate. The Senate under the Constitution has the right to advise and consent. If the President of the United States had done what other presidents have done—if he had laid that before the Senate—I am only asking something that has been done by almost all our presidents who have consulted the Senate about entering into negotiations, about awards, about pending negotiations. It was done among other presidents, by Andrew Jackson, the old Indian fighter, victor of New Orleans, arbitrary and imperious; it was done by General Grant, the victor of the great Civil War, who rendered the greatest service to peace that any one president was ever privileged to do, when he carried through the Geneva Convention and saved a war with England. The Senate was consulted prior to negotiations by George Washington, it was consulted prior to negotiations by Abraham Lincoln. And in the path that George Washington and Abraham Lincoln have walked there is no man too great to tread.

We are a great moral asset of Christian civilization. We are all that President Lowell has described as a necessity of the league. How did we get there? By our own efforts. Nobody led us, nobody guided us, nobody controlled us. Let us be careful where we tread. You are about to exchange the government of Abraham Lincoln, of the people, for the people, by the people for a government of, for and by other people.

Be sure that the exchange is for the better and not for the worse. When we abandon, if we must abandon, and if the American people think we must abandon, we shall abandon it—when we abandon the teachings of Washington and Lincoln, let us be sure, as we enter on the road of internationalism, that we do not go too far toward the sinister figures at the other end, Trotzky and Lenin.

**But One Allegiance**  
Let us do all in the world we can to secure the peace of the world, but let us in this most momentous time let us move slowly and take due consideration of our steps. I admit, I confess frankly, that perhaps I speak with some prejudice, but there is one thing of which I have said nothing, of which I must say one single word before I close. I cannot forget America. I want my country to go forth; I want her to be a help to humanity as she has been. I have nothing but the kindest feelings to every race on the face of the earth. I hope peace will reign throughout the world. I want my country to do everything she can to bring about that blessed consummation. She has never proved wanting yet. She threw her sword into the wavering scales and turned the balance in favor of freedom and civilization against despotism and barbarism. But I cannot but keep her interests in my mind. I do not want the Republic to take any detriment. I do not want dangers heaped upon us that would only cripple us in the good work we seek to do.

I want to keep America as she has been—not isolated, not prevent her from joining other nations for these great purposes—but I wish her to be master of her fate. I am an American—born here, lived here, shall die here. I have never had but one flag, never loved but one flag. I am too old to try and love another, an international flag. I have never had but one allegiance. Personally I am too old; I cannot die it now. My first allegiance must stay where it has always been, to the people of the United States, my own people.

**Urge National Integrity**  
I have no doubt that this great country, which has no alliances, which seeks no territory, which desires nothing so much as to keep the peace and save the world from all the horrors of war.

**Opening**  
May I venture a parable? A man is called on an errand of mercy. He springs to his feet and rushes out into the darkness. He does not know the way; he has no light. He falls into a trench, breaks his leg, and the errand of mercy remains unperformed. I wish to have the American people understand the road they are traveling. I want them to have light, plenty of light—the daylight; not go through a dark tunnel of unbrave words with nothing to see except, at the end, the dim red light of internationalism.

**Criticism Answered**

President Lowell asked why I did not draw up amendments that I thought necessary and send them to Paris. I happen to be a Senator of the United States. I cannot speak

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## FULL STORY OF THE ZEEBRUGGE FIGHT

Admiral Sir Roger Keyes Gives Official Account of Closing of Zeebrugge and Ostend Harbors by British Navy

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The dispatch of Sir Roger Keyes, the admiral in command of the Dover patrol, giving the official account of the closing of Zeebrugge and Ostend harbors, once again lifts the curtain on an exploit of the British Navy which practically stands in a place by itself.

The report is as follows: "In order that all parts of the naval service might share in the expedition, representative bodies of men were drawn from the Grand Fleet, the three home depots, the Royal Marine Artillery and Light Infantry. The ships and torpedo craft were furnished by the Dover patrol, which was reinforced by vessels from the Harwich force and the French Navy. The Royal Australian Navy and the Admiralty experimental stations at Stratford and Dover were also represented.

A force thus composed and its weapons obviously needed collective training and special preparation to adapt them to their purpose.

### Training the Forces

"With these objects, the blocking ships and the storming forces were assembled toward the end of February and from the 4th of April onward in the West Swin Anchorage, where training specially adapted to the plan of operations was given, and where the organization of the expedition was carried on. The material as it was prepared was used to make the training practical and was itself tested thereby. Moreover, valuable practice was afforded by endeavors to carry out the project on two occasions on which the conditions of wind and weather compelled its postponement, and much was learnt from these temporary failures. The Hindustan at first at Chatham and later at the Swin, was the parent ship and training depot, and it was to Capt. A. P. Davidson, D. S. O., who also did good work in fitting out the various ships, that the accommodation of the assembling crews and their maintenance during the weeks of preparation and postponement was so ably organized as to reduce the discomforts inseparable from the situation to a minimum. After the second attempt, when it became apparent that there would be a long delay, the Dominion joined the Hindustan and the pressure on the available accommodation was relieved by the transfer of about 350 seamen and marines to her.

"Two special craft, the Liverpool ferry-steamers Iris (renamed Iris II) and Daffodil, were selected after a long search at many ports by Capt. Herbert C. J. Grant (retired) and a representative of the Director of Dockyards, on account of their power, large carrying capacity (1500) and shallow draft, with a view in the first place to their pushing the Vindictive alongside the Mole (for which they were in the result most useful); to the possibility, should the Vindictive be sunk, of their bringing away all her crew and the landing parties; and to their ability to maneuver in shallow waters or clear of minefields or torpedoes. They proved to be admirably chosen, and rendered good service.

"The blocking ships and Vindictive were especially prepared for their work in Chatham Dockyard, the Iris II and Daffodil at Portsmouth.

"I was able to devote more personal attention and time to working out the plan of operations and the preparation of personnel and material than would otherwise have been possible, because Rear-Admiral Cecil F. Dampier, Admiral Superintendent and second in command of the Dover Flotilla, Commodore the Hon. Algernon Boyle, C. B. M. V. O., Chief of Staff, and Capt. Wilfred Tomkinson, commanding the sixth (Dover) Flotilla of destroyers, practically relieved me of all the routine work of the Dover base and patrol. The fact that the many additional services which the Dover patrol was called on to carry out in addition to its routine, were performed without deranging its working, reflects the greatest credit on Commodore Boyle, whose exceptional powers of organization have been invaluable to me.

"Reference to Wing-Commander F. A. Brock's services during the

operation will be made in connection with the attack on the Mole, but I cannot leave this part of the subject without recording my indebtedness to him for the indispensable share he had in the operation. When, as Vice-Admiral of the Dover patrol, I first began to prepare for this operation, it became apparent that without an effective system of smoke-screening such an attack could hardly hope to succeed. The system of smoke previously employed in the Dover patrol was unsuitable for a night operation, as its production generated a fierce flame, and no other means of making an effective smoke screen was available. Wing-Commander Brock and 60 ratings were lent to my command, and he worked with great energy to obtain materials, designing and organizing the means and the plans, and eventually developing the resources with which we finally set out. These were of great value even in the adverse circumstances which fell us, and I greatly deplore the loss of a man so well qualified to carry experiments in this matter further. When on the Mole he was very keen to acquire knowledge of the range-finding apparatus which might be of use to the country, and his efforts to do this were made without any regard to his personal safety.

"The Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet sent me a selected body of officers and men truly representative of his command, for I understand that the whole of his command would have been equally glad to come. From the neighboring commands at Portsmouth and the Nore, the Adjutant-General, Royal Marines, and the Depot of the Royal Marine Artillery and Light Infantry. The ships and torpedo craft were furnished by the Dover patrol, which was reinforced by vessels from the Harwich force and the French Navy. The Royal Australian Navy and the Admiralty experimental stations at Stratford and Dover were also represented.

"An operation time table was issued to govern the movements of all the forces, wireless signals were prohibited, visual signals of every sort were reduced to a minimum, and maneuvering pre-arranged as far as foresight could provide. With few and slight delays the program for the passage was carried out as laid down, the special aids to navigation being found of great assistance.

"The Harwich force, under Rear Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt, K. C. B., D. S. O., was posted to cover the operation and prevent interference from the northward, which relieved me of all concern on that score.

"On leaving the Goodwells, the main force was disposed in three columns. The center column was led by Vindictive, with Iris II and Daffodil in tow, followed by the five blocking ships and the paddle minesweeper Lingfield, escorting five motor launches for taking off the surplus steaming parties of the blocking ships. The starboard column was led by the Warwick, flying the flag, followed by the Phoebe and North Star, which three ships were to cover the Vindictive from torpedo attack while the storming operations were in progress; Trident and Mansfield towing submarines C. 3 and C. 1; and Tempest to escort the two Ostend blockships. The port column was led by Whirlwind, followed by Myngs and Moorsom, which ships were to patrol to the northward of Zeebrugge; and the Tetrarch, also to escort the Ostend blockships. Every craft was towing one or more coastal motorboats, and between the columns were motor launches.

"The preparation of the routes from the starting points of attack, by the removal of obstructions and the placing of navigational marks and those for the long-range bombardments, was carried out by Capt. Henry P. Douglas.

"To afford protection at a certain point in the route, and to maintain the aids to navigation during the approach and retirement of the expedition, a force consisting of the flotilla-leader Scott and the destroyers Ulleswater, Teazer, and Stork, lent from the Harwich force, and the light cruiser Attentive, flying the broad pennant of Commodore the Hon. Algernon D. E. H. Boyle, my Chief of Staff, was stationed there. The duties of this force were not interrupted by the enemy, but it was instrumental in controlling and directing the movements of detached craft in both directions, and relieved me of all anxiety on that score.

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To damage Zeebrugge viaduct—Submarines C. 1 and C. 3.

Minesweeper Lingfield to take off surplus steaming parties of blockships, which had 100 miles to steam.

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Thirty-three motor launches.

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(c) At Dunkerque:

Monitors for bombarding Ostend—Marshal Soult, Lord Clive, Prince

and the sixth (Dover) Flotilla of destroyers.

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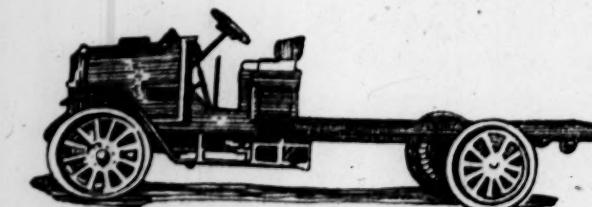
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For operating off Ostend—Swift, Faulknor, Matchless, Mastiff, and Afridi. The British destroyers Mentor, Lightfoot, Zubian, and French torpedo boats Lestin, Capitaine Mehl, Francis Garnier, Roux, and Bouclier, to accompany the monitors.

Eighteen British motor launches engaged in smoke-screening duty in shore and rescue work, and six for attending on big monitors.

"Four French motor launches attending on M. 24 and M. 26 and five coastal motor boats.

"Naval aids having been established on the route, the forces from the Swin and Dover were directed to join my flag off the Goodwin Sands and proceed in company to a rendezvous, and thereafter as requisite to their respective stations; those from Dunkerque were given their orders by the commodore.

"An operation time table was issued to govern the movements of all the forces, wireless signals were prohibited, visual signals of every sort were reduced to a minimum, and maneuvering pre-arranged as far as foresight could provide. With few and slight delays the program for the passage was carried out as laid down, the special aids to navigation being found of great assistance.

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the wind shifted from northeast to southwest, her services in this respect were particularly valuable.

"The monitors Erebus and Terror with the destroyers Terrible, Truculent and Manly, were stationed at a position suitable for the long-range bombardment of Zeebrugge in cooperation with the attack.

"Similarly, the monitors Marshal Soult, General Crauford, Prince Eugene and Lord Clive and the small monitors M. 21, M. 24 and M. 26 were stationed in suitable positions to bombard specified batteries. These craft were attended by the British destroyers Mentor, Lightfoot, Zubian, and French torpedo boats Lestin, Capitaine Mehl, Francis Garnier, Roux, and Bouclier.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## WOOL BUSINESS MAKES HEADWAY

Decided Sentiment of Optimism Pervades Trade—Buying Demand for Raw Staple Keen —Finished Goods Sell Well

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts — As is often the way, the most unfavorable things the Boston wool trade expected never occurred, and, as has been the case for several weeks, the wool business is on an ascending scale of betterment in many of its phases.

Buyers of the staple are becoming more and more keen in their demands for the raw product, and they are having to pay fairly high prices for it. Those who bought wool at the first government auctions have made money. It is a case of buying at the federal sales, paying perhaps \$1.65 a pound for the staple withdrawn at the sales, buying from dealers at an advance over what they paid at the sales, or going without.

## Finished Goods in Demand

It can be said that some of the largest mills in New England, turning out the highest grades of woolen goods and selling only in substantial lots, have closed out their entire production up to the time of preparation for the 1920 spring season. These goods have gone at full prices and have been taken up with alacrity. Mills are receiving orders for goods, and they must have the raw wool. The increasing volume of buying both in Boston and at Philadelphia displays this tendency.

Today's sale at Philadelphia of wools other than the carpet variety was a duplicate of the recent series in Boston. Prices were regarded high and bidding was keen.

The coming series in Boston, beginning March 25, is expected to go with a rush, especially if the United States Government should announce a reduction of, say, 7½ per cent in the upset price, in line with the British Government's action. Some dealers say the government should cut prices 10 per cent. Wool distributors' headquarters in Boston has not yet received word from Washington as to the government's probable course in this regard. Even should not prices officially be put down, it is not expected to unfavorably affect the outcome of the pending sales.

## Next Sales Offerings

The next offerings are scheduled as follows:

March 25—6,000,000 pounds domestic fleeces; wools: 1,000,000 pounds Texas and California wools; 2,000,000 pounds greasy pulled wools.

March 26—3,000,000 pounds scoured wools.

March 27—3,250,000 pounds scoured wools.

March 28—4,500,000 pounds greasy Australian wools; 600 bales greasy Australian lambs; 750 bales scoured Australian wools; 3,000,000 pounds South American wools; 400,000 pounds of Capes; 200,000 pounds Iceland wools; 200,000 pounds tops.

March 29—10,000,000 pounds territory wools.

The sales on March 25, 26, 27, and 28 will be at 2 o'clock p.m.; the sale on March 29 at 9 a.m.

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York—Mercantile paper 5½@5½ yesterday. Sterling 60-day bills 4.73%; commercial 60-day bills on banks 4.72%; commercial 60-day bills 4.72%; demand 4.75; 6.5% cables 4.75—6.75; Francis, demand 5.70; cables 5.68; Gullfers, demand 4.6%; cables 4.6%; Lire, demand 6.36%; cables 6.33; Mexican dollars 7.7%; Government and railroad bonds steady. Time loans steady, 60 days, 90 days, 6 months, 5½@5%. Call money strong, high 6, low 4%; ruling rate 4%; closing bid 5½, offered at 6; last loan 6. Bank acceptances 4% per cent.

## AMERICAN GAS EARNINGS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The report of the American Gas Company for the year ended Dec. 31 shows gross earnings of \$6,524,069, compared with \$5,287,706 in 1917, and net earnings of \$1,784,664, contrasted with \$2,022,000 in 1917. Surplus after all charges was \$84,003, equal to 1.07 per cent on the stock compared with 5.6 per cent in 1917 and 10.1 per cent in 1916.

## CANADA CEMENTS PROFITS

Montreal, Quebec—The Canada Cement Company reports for 1918, with the following comparisons:

1918 1917  
Income \$2,215,708 \$2,861,247  
Interest 420,064 452,065  
Net income 1,795,644 2,129,182  
Reserves 1,000,000 1,000,000  
Pfd. dividends 525,000 525,000  
Balance 910,644 1,294,182  
Com. dividends \$10,000 \$10,000  
Balance 100,644 484,182  
P & I surplus \$2,677,642 2,577,000

## COTTONSEED REPORT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Census Bureau in a report issued yesterday on cottonseed and cottonseed products, places the production of linters from Aug. 1, 1918, to Feb. 28, 1919, at 777,116 bales. Cotton received at the mills 3,973,563 tons; quantity crushed during the period 3,363,343 tons; amount held at the mills on Feb. 28, 555,091 tons.

## BROOKLINE TRUST NEW STOCK

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The stockholders of the Brookline Trust Company voted to authorize the issuance of 1900 shares of stock of par value of \$100 each. The new stock will be sold at \$200 per share, the proceeds to be used in increasing capital and surplus by \$100,000 each to \$200,000 each.

## CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY

NEW YORK, New York—The Southern California Edison Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, with these comparisons:

1918 1917  
Income \$5,188,078 \$4,634,646  
Net profits 2,365 5,511  
Dividends 1,188,918 82,441

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Wednesday's market

Open High Low Last

Am Beet Sugar 71½ 75½ 74½ 75

Am Can 47½ 48½ 47½ 47½

Am Car & Fy 70 70 69 70

Am Int Corp. 70 71½ 70 70½

Am Loco 66½ 68½ 66½ 66½

Am Smelters 68 68½ 68 68½

Am T & T 104½ 105 104½ 105

Anaconda 60½ 61 60½ 61

Anderson 92½ 92½ 92½ 92½

Archie & W. L. 117½ 117½ 117½ 117½

Bald Line 48½ 48½ 48½ 48½

B & O 48½ 48½ 48½ 48½

Beth Steel B. 64½ 67 64½ 67

B. R. T. 23½ 24½ 23½ 23½

Can Pacific 162 162½ 162 162½

Can Leather 70½ 73 70½ 71½

Ches & Ohio 58½ 58½ 58½ 58½

Chicopee M. 125½ 128 125½ 125½

Chi & P. & P. 38 34½ 37½ 38

Chi & P. & P. 38 34½ 37½ 38

Chi & P. & P. 38 34½ 37½ 38

Corn Products 52½ 54 52½ 52½

Crucible Steel 66½ 68½ 66½ 66½

Cuba Cane pfid. 73½ 73 73½ 73½

Erie 17½ 17 17 17

Gen Electric 158½ 157 158½ 157

Gen Motors 163 164 163 164

Goodrich 66½ 67 66½ 67

International 46½ 46½ 46½ 46½

Kennecott 30 30 29½ 30

Max Motor 40 38½ 38½ 38½

Int'l M. pfid. 111½ 114½ 111½ 113½

Mex Pet 183½ 183½ 183½ 183½

Midvale 44½ 47 44½ 45

Mo. Pacific 24½ 25 24½ 25

Mo. & W. 25½ 25½ 25½ 25½

N. Y. N. H. & H. 26 26 25½ 26

Nor Pacific 92½ 92 92½ 92

Pan-Am Pet 81½ 81½ 80½ 80½

Penn 44½ 44½ 44½ 44½

Pierce-Arrow 45 45 45 45

Ray Com 19½ 19½ 19½ 19½

Reed 84 84 84 84

Rich & Steel 20½ 20½ 20½ 20½

Singer 44 44 44 44

So Pac 102 102½ 102½ 102½

So Ry 28½ 28½ 28½ 28½

Studebaker 63½ 63½ 62½ 62½

Texas Pacific 34½ 35½ 33½ 33½

Texas Co. 215 215½ 213 214

Union Pac. 125½ 129½ 129½ 129½

U. S. Rubber 83½ 83½ 84 84

U. S. Steel 81½ 81½ 80½ 80½

U. S. Steel pfid. 114½ 117½ 114½ 116½

Utah Copper 70½ 71½ 70½ 71½

Western Pacific 19 19 19 19

Western Union 89 89 88½ 89

Westinghouse 48 47½ 48 46½

Willys-Over 29½ 29½ 28½ 28½

Total sales 931,600 shares.

## GOOD YEAR FOR WORCESTER CO.

Pump Concern's Gross Business for 1918 Largely in Excess of That of Previous Twelve Months — Share Earnings

BOSTON, Massachusetts — The Worcester Pump & Machinery Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918, net income of \$2,137,775, or \$1.37 a share on the common after all expenses and charges, including a \$40,000 provision for tax, compared with \$4,432,365 in 1917. The gross was \$34,443,485.

The income account for year ended Dec. 31, 1918, compares:

1918 Increase  
Billings to customers \$2,442,485 \$15,035,789

Cost of sales, deprec.

etc. etc. 35,058,350 13,852,956

Mfg. profit. 375,135 1,182,850

Other income, int. divs. 245 1 192,265

Interest 7,650,880 1,576,115

Adjust of assets, for eng. investment 462,231 177,685

Fed. taxes, reser. 4,600,000 2,425,143

Net income 12,137,775 \$1,294,595

Dives on class "A" 321,495

Dives on class "B" 619,500 154,825

Surplus 2,126,875 1,419,314

Previous surplus 2,746,861 2,074,322

Rates for d-prec. of investments 1,267,301 2,322,825

Profit & loss surp. 3,666,472 859,611

Total 28,443,485 \$3,594,591

Decrease.

Allowing for annual dividend requirement of class "A" and class "B" preferred, balance of net income was equal to \$1.37 a share on \$12,137,775 common, compared with \$2,442,485 in 1917.

FURTHER GAINS IN STOCK MARKET

Wednesday's market

Open High Low Last

Lib 31½ 99½ 88½ 99½

Lib 1st 48 94½ 93½ 94½

Lib 2d 30½ 83½ 82½ 83½

Lib 1st 48½ 94½ 93½ 94½

Lib 2d 30½ 83½ 82½ 83½

## CANADA'S STATUS ABROAD DISCUSSED

President of Privy Council Points Out the Different Roads Taken by German and Canadian Corporations Since 1867

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The speech of the Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the privy council, during the debate in the House of Commons on the Governor-General's speech, was confined almost entirely to Canada's external relations, or, as the speaker said, "the effect of the war upon Canada's status as one of the nations in the British Commonwealth, and its status among the nations of the world." In passing, Mr. Rowell pointed out that the German Confederation, which shortly afterward developed into the German Empire, and the Canadian Confederation started their national existence on the same day, July 1, 1867. Since that day they had traveled different roads, with the result that Germany, which had always occupied a prominent place in the councils of Europe, was not represented at the Peace Conference, while Canada was there for the first time.

The German mind, not understanding the idea of liberty and loyalty that was born of liberty, had imagined that the Dominion would break away from England and declare their independence. As a matter of fact, the loyalty of the Canadian people had grown ever stronger, and the ties that now bound Canada to the motherland and the sister dominions were stronger than in any period in their history.

### Canada as a Nation

In reply to a suggestion that matters relating to Canada were settled in London rather than in Ottawa, Mr. Rowell traced the history of the Imperial Conference and the Imperial War Cabinet. At the first conference, which was attended by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, he (Sir Wilfrid) took up the attitude that Canada was a nation, and that the people of the Motherland should recognize this. In taking this stand, said Mr. Rowell, the Liberal leader had never more correctly interpreted the situation and the future which lay before the Dominion of Canada. There could be no permanent unity among the nations which composed the British Empire except upon the basis of the equality of those nations. It was in 1911, for the first time, that the Dominions were admitted to a knowledge of imperial affairs. In the ordinary course of events the Imperial Conference would have been held in 1915, but, instead, the Imperial War Conference of the spring of 1917 was convened. From that meeting issued what has been defined as the Imperial War Cabinet.

Mr. Rowell outlined the offices of the Imperial War Cabinet by summarizing a statement made in the House of Commons, by the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, in June, 1917. The speaker said, as he understood the constitutional change, it was to the effect that the British Cabinet should continue to discharge its functions in respect to all matters relating to the United Kingdom, but that there should be as well an Imperial Cabinet, in which not only the United Kingdom but the Overseas Dominions should be represented by their governments.

This new procedure, Mr. Rowell claimed, had not changed existing constitutional relations without the consent of the Parliament of Canada. The presence of representatives of Canada in the Imperial War Cabinet had the assent of the Canadian Parliament and the Canadian people, inasmuch as there had never been any real dissent in the recent general election to the proposition. As a matter of fact, what had been brought about was an enlargement of Canada's power of self-government. The Imperial War Cabinet did not deal with any matter with which the Parliament of Canada had previously dealt, or over which it had jurisdiction.

Referring to Canada's present position, Mr. Rowell said: "The development is this: Our autonomy has been enlarged, our self-government has been enlarged, Canada having reached the status of a nation, not in name but in fact. Canada now has her voice heard in that era of sovereignty over which she previously had no jurisdiction. The representatives of Canada met with the representatives of the other dominions and the mother country, to determine these questions of foreign policy, the issues with regard to peace or war; therefore, what has happened is this, there has been no curtailment of sovereignty. On the other hand there has been an extension of sovereignty or self-government, with the right of control on the part of the people of Canada."

### Canada and the Empire

Touching the future relation of Canada with regard to Great Britain and the other dominions of the Empire, Mr. Rowell said: "There are only two ways in which Canada can have a voice in foreign policies. She can have it as an independent nation or by cooperating with the nations which now form part of the British Empire. I believe that the future of Canada is inseparably associated with that of the mother country and the other nations of the Empire. Canada's future is to be found in associating with these nations." Mr. Rowell went on to state that the old system of circumlocution as regards communication between the Prime Minister of Great Britain and the Prime Minister of Canada had come to be a thing of the past, and was a relic of the old colonial days, now the prime ministers of the dominions as members of the Imperial War Cabinet have the right of direct communication with the Prime Minister of Great Britain, and vice versa.

Referring to the resolution which

was passed by the Imperial War Cabinet to the effect that the "prime minister of each dominion had the right to nominate a cabinet minister, either as a resident or visitor in London, to represent him at meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet," Mr. Rowell said: "I should think it would be a matter of pride and gratification on the part of every Canadian that Canada, not only in theory, but in fact, has reached the status of a nation, one of the free nations of the British Commonwealth; that on these vital matters affecting our foreign policy in peace and war, we have a right to be heard and the means is provided whereby our voice can be heard in determining these questions so vital to our future, our destiny. This result has been brought about by the war."

### DEVELOPMENTS IN CANADA'S INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has completed its census of the manufactures of Canada for the year 1917, and the preliminary totals are now available. The returns covers 34,380 establishments and show great development in this branch of Canadian industry when compared with the census of 1915, as is shown in the following table:

	1917	1915
Employees on	\$2,772,517,680	\$1,994,163,272
Salaries.....	73,598	52,682
Salaries paid.....	\$95,883,509	\$60,308,293
Employees on		
wages (includ. piece - meal workers).....	619,173	462,200
Wages paid.....	\$457,245,454	\$22,456,210
Cost of mat'ls.....	1,662,820,631	802,133,862
.....	\$915,506,889	1,071,357,140

The gross value of goods made in Canada in 1917 amounted to \$3,015,506,889 and the cost of materials was \$1,602,820,631, leaving a net value added by the process of manufacture of \$1,412,686,238, or \$5,449,698 more than the gross value of production in 1915.

The totals of the 20 leading industries in gross and net value of production were \$1,729,700,660 and \$721,266,227, and they represent, respectively, 57 per cent and 51 per cent of the grand totals for the year.

The first impression was one of incongruity. It took some time to be reconciled to the interior of an inn—the resort of highwaymen in league with mine host—which displayed pink walls with green lines winding aimlessly about and odd cubes and circles here and there, and the landlord garbed, like a clown, in sympathetic colors and designs. This was, no doubt, the meaning of the production termed "modern." And a moment's thought showed the wisdom of the attempt. The only alternative would have been to pile up properties representative of the extravagance of the period in dress and furniture, which would have swamped the play and thrown the whole thing out of balance.

At first it was also difficult to understand the reason of the players moving and talking in jerks like so many marionette figures. One felt that Mme. Donnet and Mr. Russell Thorndike, the producers, had hit upon a method that emphasized the superficiality of the piece and its sentiments, even if they were not yet quite sure of themselves in some respects, and one that gave the author's wit every opportunity of scoring its points. Of the brilliant group of dramatists of his circle, Farquhar was in his way the most "presentable." "He is Captain Farquhar," writes Leigh Hunt, "has a plume in his hat and prodigious animal spirits, with invention at will, and a great good nature." "The Beau's Stratagem" is the man himself expressed in comedy—a fragment of farcical love and daring, in which two gentlemen of fortune enter to rob, but steal and lose two hearts instead.

There are two sprightly young ladies, one married to an old horse; two highwaymen, a cunning mix of an innkeeper's daughter, a butler and a maid—all typical Hogarthian figures of a decade earlier, and all dispensers of wit and wisdom in their own particular way, and of that particular brand appreciated in that age. Foremost among the exponents of this quaintly conceived production was the Dorinda of Miss Eileen Thorndike. With an ever-smiling face turned almost always to the house, with a curious doll-like movement and jerkiness of speech, it was, nevertheless, a delightful performance, lively and alert, and full of little genuine touches of comedy.

Another clever adaptation to the spirit as well as to the letter of the production was the archer of Mr. Russell Thorndike, whose mincing manners and flinching attitudes seemed at times exaggerated. Miss Helen Haye as Mrs. Sullen was as vivacious and charming as Mr. Sydney Paxton was all that was repulsive as a "country blockhead, cold to his wife." Also clever was the innkeeper's daughter of Miss Sybil Thorndike, completing a family trio of unusual histrionic talent. But then, true to the tradition of repertory, all deserve praise for the ensemble with Frederick Sargent as Aimwell, the first gentleman of fortune; Mr. Charles Stone as the landlord; Mr. Leyton Cancellor as Gibbet the highwayman; Mr. E. H. Paterson as the butler, and Miss Claire Pancefoot as the comic Lady Bountiful.

The promoters of the scheme, which include Lord Howard de Walden, have every reason to be satisfied with their initial performance, but next time they might consider giving a helping hand to a play by some young English dramatist whose works are being kept from the public by the present "commercial" barricade.

STATE SALARIES URGED  
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EDMONTON, Alberta.—Calling the attention of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police to the Soviet, the Bolshevik publication which has just made its appearance in the city, Mr. Dugdale, secretary of the Great War Veterans' Association, suggests that its authors be dealt with under the law applying to the publication of sedition literature. Members of the Great War Veterans' Association take strong exception to the matter contained in the Soviet. They have also asked the Dominion police to prevent the holding of further meetings where seditionist utterances are made.

## THEATERS

The Art Theater, London  
By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England.—Something more than merely the independent production of plays lies behind the new Art Theater, which gave an inaugural performance at the Haymarket Theater on Feb. 4. The promoters, deplored "the present state of the English stage" (according to circular), profess to have found an idea that, generally adopted, might restore the prestige of the drama in England. Whether or no they take too gloomy a view of the theatrical situation has little to do with the case; the chief point is that the Art Theater is setting not only an excellent, but a very practical example.

It is proposed to form a society whose acting members shall be paid a fixed salary, thus making the players independent of the run of plays, to say nothing of the vagaries of managers. No play will run more than a few days. Attached to the scheme is a school where promising talent is trained and fostered with a view of ultimately joining the company. Some points here differ in no wise from the methods of the best repertory theaters.

But the Art Theater is more ambitious in one respect; for it purposed to unite "under one roof and under one direction all the various allied arts, necessary for the proper expression of the drama." This avowal accounted for, even if it did not justify, some of the queer effects in the initial production, namely, an abridged version of Sir John Farquhar's best play, "The Beau's Stratagem," which was produced originally at the Haymarket in 1707. Surrounding a typical example of later Restoration comedy, with all its vivacity and wit, its rogueries and hollow gallantries, was a stage setting of the most up-to-date style, not unlike the Bakst "drops" of the Russian ballet, or the "interiors" of futurist paintings.

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now made for them. The convention went on record as demanding that all married women should be paid a monthly salary by the Dominion, and that all children shall have monthly allowance paid to the mother for the keep of the child until said child is 16 years of age if a boy, and 17 years of age if a girl. The amount to be paid, the convention decided, should be \$50 for a woman, \$10 for a child up to 10 years, and \$12.50 per month up to 16 or 17 years. This demand will be forwarded to Sir Robert Borden and the Minister of Labor, and the president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

RETURDED SOLDIERS IN DEMAND  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Punch and Judy Are Discovered

The new play of *Punch and Judy* was the most expressive play of the kind ever staged in a French store window. Many of the shopkeepers of Paris paid a great deal of attention to the dressing of their windows or to the employment of some novelty in them, particularly at holiday time, but no storekeeper had thought out such a successful idea for attracting trade through his windows as Monsieur Paton, of *Maison Paton*, assisted by Monsieur Leblanc of the Children's Theater of the Luxembourg Gardens.

Crowds thronged to the windows day after day, evening after evening, watched and laughed and applauded *Punch and Judy*, Elvira and Carlos, and the policeman, in the Spanish play, "The Search, Indeed." This meant that almost every one who passed wondered at the large number of people in front of the store, and many of them, stopping to investigate, thought that an establishment with such a window must have very attractive goods for sale inside. Customers became more and more numerous; Monsieur Leblanc found it necessary to keep increasing his force of salesmen and saleswomen. The business became more interesting and profitable.

The actors were happy and contented, for there was always a good audience, boys and girls, and men and women who had not forgotten when they were boys and girls, ever ready to be amused and to show their appreciation of the actors and the play. Applause assures an actor that he is doing well, and we all like to know when others consider that we are doing well; so they are just like the rest of us, aren't they?

"I knew we would like the *Maison Paton*," declared Judy, after the play had been progressing a week.

"Yet we never thought, that night we came here in search of new clothes, that we would get an engagement in a new production," answered Judy.

"And you two went off that night while I was asleep," said the policeman, emphatically, "but I'm here, just the same."

Monsieur Leblanc was away that day, leaving the play in charge of Monsieur Paton, who was busier than ever about the store and forgot when the time came for the play to have its first performance of the afternoon. When the curtain did not go up on the appointed minute, a number of children came into the store and asked one of the clerks near the door, politely but earnestly: "Is there not to be a performance of 'The Search, Indeed' this afternoon? It is already a little past the hour."

The clerk replied that the play would surely be given and he sent a messenger at once to Monsieur Paton, who left the business he was doing and hurriedly prepared the actors for the performance. On the previous days, Monsieur Leblanc had gotten the marionettes ready for the play and had seen the first performance through, so it was then a fairly simple matter for Monsieur Paton or one of his assistants to see that the actors got through the remaining performances.

Monsieur Paton started to try the wires, on which the marionettes moved, and found a twist or two in several of them. He began to fix the wires himself and called one of his clerks, who had assisted before, to help him get the play on. They worked hard and fast and, in a few minutes, the curtain rose, and "The Search, Indeed" began for an audience who had gained enthusiasm by having to wait a little longer than usual for the performance. Their shouts rang out merrily as the curtain went up, so loudly that they might be heard for several blocks.

The innkeeper, played by the policeman, as usual, did his dance right cleverly and his wires seemed to be in perfect order. Then *Punch* and *Carlos* came on the stage, just as at previous performances. Everything went in order till the three started on their wildly amusing search around the stage, under benches, behind trees, behind bushes. Then something happened to the wires on which *Carlos* was acting, and he stood right still, while the other two actors continued to race around and bumped into him several times.

Those in the audience who had seen the play before thought that this might be an intentional change in the play, as it was very comical to see *Carlos* suddenly stop in the middle of the stage and not move a bit, while *Punch* and the innkeeper kept on running around and several times bumped into Carlos.

"It's just like *Punch* and *Judy*!" exclaimed a little voice which belonged to a boy named *Pierre*.

"But it isn't *Punch* and *Judy*," said a girl beside him, whose name was *Elvira*.

"Oh, no, I don't suppose so," admitted *Pierre*; "but it is so much prettier, and they haven't any big false noses."

"But it couldn't be *Punch*! *Whili* *Punch* was clever enough, he never was a fine gentleman, like *Don Pinto*," declared *Elvira*. "And *Punch* never had a beautiful costume like the one *Don Pinto* wears. How could it be *Punch*?"

The manager, Monsieur Paton, had discovered the fault with the wire of *Carlos* at this time and succeeded in getting him off the stage just behind the innkeeper, although he should have gone off before the innkeeper, *Judy* now entered at the right, followed by her maid, *Elvira*, and the audience were delighted to see them. The two children, who had been comparing *Punch* with *Don Pinto*, stopped talking and began to applaud the newcomers on the stage.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, MAR. 20, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### No More Exploitation

If the men in public life in the United States, in and out of Congress, in and out of the national Administration, Democrats, Republicans, or what not in politics, give due significance and weight to a resolution recently adopted by the Nebraska Legislature, it will be a long time before any considerable number of them shall be tempted again to undertake a campaign looking to the direct or indirect exploitation of such natural resources as still remain in the possession of the public. Nebraska alone of the Western states has thus far spoken, but, if surface indications count for anything, Nebraska will not be long without the backing of many, if not all, of its sisters, in its protest against further "looting" of the national domain. The Legislature of that State does not hesitate to employ this term. After declaring, in its preamble, that "as there is now pending before our national Congress proposed legislation affecting the conservation of coal, oil, and phosphate publicly owned in Alaska and the West," it calls attention immediately to the fact that "looting of our national resources was checked during the administration of Theodore Roosevelt," and proclaims, without beating about the bush, that "this proposed legislation would again permit of despoiling the Nation of such natural resources."

Whether it was intended by the framers or the supporters of the measure filibustered to defeat in the closing hours of the last Congress to wrong the country and its people, is a matter to which the Nebraska Legislature pays no attention. It is not dealing with Congressional intent or motive; it deals wholly with facts; with such facts, for instance, as that the legislation proposed would result in depriving the United States Navy of the use of coal and oil deposits upon which the future usefulness of that branch of the military service depends; that it would not result in the consumer obtaining coal or gasoline at lower rates than otherwise, and that it would be only in the interest of private individuals who desire to exploit the remaining resources of the Nation for their own private gain; and it then puts itself plainly on record in this language:

Resolved, both houses concurring: That we are unalterably opposed to any legislation by our national Congress, whether under the guise of "leasing or selling," the effect of which would be to repudiate and reverse the present conservation policy so ably championed and maintained by our great former President, Theodore Roosevelt.

This is unmistakable and unequivocal. It leaves neither room nor excuse for discussion. No intelligent person can, with any degree of plausibility, plead ignorance of its meaning. What it demands is that the conservation policy adopted in the Roosevelt administration, because there was a crying need as well as an insistent public demand that the looting of the natural resources should be stopped, shall not be departed from in the least particular. It is not difficult, of course, to anticipate the objections on the other side, objections that are often the result of sincere, if erroneous, thought; that are often put forward with a force that commands attention and that are sometimes all but convincing. First and foremost, it is held that the United States has no right, and cannot afford, to tie up these resources on the sentimental ground that they constitute a remnant of the inheritance of the people. "Suppose," say the objectors, "this policy had been instituted and maintained years ago; what would the United States be today? Surely not the great, progressive, immensely wealthy country that it is. Shut out capital, investment, and development from the territories now held in reserve, and you simply halt progress."

The answer to all this is simply that if the United States had instituted and maintained an intelligent and strict conservation policy earlier in its history there would have been smaller opportunity for the individual and corporate exploiter and monopolist, and a great deal more for the mass of the people. There would have been, in other words, less wealth in spots, but there would have been more in general. The great defect in the policy of the past was that it opened a highway for the satisfaction of sordidness and selfishness. It created a craving for gain that justified ruthlessness in the destruction of mighty forests, in the pillaging of mines, and in the confiscation of water rights that were essentially a part of the popular inheritance. In the mad lust for money, common prudence and discretion were often lost sight of, and waste and extravagance became the order of the day. Because wealth was obtained so easily, it was frequently put to evil uses. Instead of enriching, it too often impoverished morality.

Admittedly, the United States is an immensely rich country; this is not, however, because of the exploitation of its resources, but in spite of it. The country, as one of the results of loose methods in handling its tremendous assets, has not been, in any strict sense, developed. Only the surface has been scratched. There is an illustration of the crude methods pursued in the fact that, in recent years, the dumps of gold and silver mines abandoned years ago have yielded hundreds of millions of dollars to chemical treatment. Forest fires, blazing oil wells, burning coal mines have counted for little or nothing in a country of "inexhaustible resources." Only in recent years, when men have found that they could no longer get everything for nothing, has strict economy been known in the operation of great concessions. It was high time, in Mr. Roosevelt's administration, to call a halt to methods that spelled destruction.

It is not true that conservation means stagnation. It is not true that those who uphold conservation would withdraw the natural resources of the Nation from development. What is true in the premises is, that the temper of the Nation is set against the exploitation of resources, which belong to the many, for the benefit of the few. Whatever is left of natural wealth must be used for general distribution, and not for stock company divi-

dends. Legitimate enterprise will not be hampered. The honest man, seeking to "better himself," will have a fairer chance than ever, for there will be, under the new and wiser policy, if perpetuated, something which the country can give to him. There will be, throughout the future, great areas of the United States that are not owned or controlled by private corporations. The effect of such a measure as that filibustered to defeat in the last Congress would be virtually to reverse this condition. The aim of the resolution adopted by the Nebraska Legislature is to make it plain that whenever there is an attempt to reverse this condition there shall be a protest that must be heeded.

### An Urgent Need

THE statement issued, recently, by Mr. Herbert E. Easton, honorary Secretary of the British Empire Land Settlement League, urging the immediate systematic handling of the land question by a strong, capable department, and the establishment in the country of a system of land banks, is deserving of the most careful attention and of as much publicity as possible. "We have land available," Mr. Easton declares, "and the people crying aloud to occupy, work, and ultimately own it; and the only obstacle in the way is that this vitally important subject, even in these critical days, is still being handled by boards and committees, all, doubtless, well meaning, but which have no practical experience in settling the people on a large scale on small holdings."

Mr. Easton, further, goes on to point to what he, not unjustly, calls the "staggering fact" that Great Britain is the only part of the Empire which has not a land bank, and consequently is deprived of that essential means to the ready transference of land enjoyed by all, even the smallest, of the Dominions. He urges quick and drastic action, the establishment of land banks forthwith, and the setting up of a department with a Minister of Land at its head, assisted by a committee of three who must have had practical overseas experience. As a result, Mr. Easton foresees that many of the largest landowners would come forward to offer suitable areas at workable values, and that, with the closer settlement of the land, the great work of reconstruction and regeneration of social life would really have begun.

There can be no question, amongst those who have made any study of this matter, that such views must be accorded the fullest endorsement. In these days, when the question of reconstruction is the great question of the hour, it is essential that recourse shall be had to the root of the matter, and that no fear of disturbing time-honored traditions shall bar the way to building on sure foundations. With an ever-increasing acceleration, during the past four years, the question of housing has been coming to the front. The tremendous social blending brought about by the war has shown one-half of the world, at last, how the other half lives, and from this knowledge has resulted a demand from all classes, not only for the abolition of the slum, but for the abolition of the "mean gray street," and the restoration to all the people of those amenities of life and surroundings which are their natural right, and which are readily attainable moment methods of development are governed by simple social righteousness.

Underlying the whole housing question is, of course, the land question, and a just solution of the land question must, necessarily, precede any solution of the housing question. "The Prime Minister deplores the fact," Mr. Easton says, "that an A1 population has largely depreciated into a C3 one," and, in answer to his own question, "What is the cause of this?" he goes on to insist that the cause is to be found in the housing, in the herding together of the people amidst surroundings which make at every turn for vice and crime.

And Mr. Easton and Mr. Lloyd George are entirely right. The selfishness, the greed, the depravity of outlook which render the slum possible will have their own reward and result, for it is no more possible today than it was in the days of Job to bring a clean thing out of an unclean. The slum dweller may rise superior to his surroundings. He does so every day, and it is his right to do so. But the people who make the slums, the people who acquiesce in them, and the nation which countenance them cannot escape from the slum's results. As to Mr. Easton's proposals, there is, of course, nothing new in them. They are old and well-tried proposals. It is rather because of the forcibleness with which he has put them forward that Mr. Easton has earned the gratitude of all who see the urgency of this matter. At this date, there ought to have been sufficient of commissions and inquiries. What is wanted is action.

### The Latest Mexican Oil Decree

MANY circumstances conspire to create the impression, among observers of the situation, that President Carranza, of Mexico, is rather courting than striving to avoid a sharp issue with the government of the United States. It is difficult to understand why this should be so, unless the chief executive of the republic to the south is still dominated by German influences. It would seem as if, particularly at the present time, he would hesitate to provoke controversy with the Washington Administration, much less enter upon a course which, if pursued much further, must result in an open and serious breach of diplomatic relations. The United States will probably soon be free to turn its attention more directly to Mexico's attitude, and the consequences of anything in the nature of defiance of American opinion and interest, on the other side of the Rio Grande, may indefinitely impede Mexico's industrial recovery and political tranquillity.

It is not easy to understand President Carranza's purpose. Some time ago, when he issued a decree declaring all oil lands state property, and requiring foreign companies to pay "royalty" taxes, the action was interpreted as being a most unfriendly one, and a vigorous protest against it was sent from Washington to the Mexican capital. The United States companies refused to pay the taxes intended to be imposed, on the ground that payment of them would amount to an admission that the Mexican Government owned the oil properties. The question was

taken to the Mexican courts, Great Britain, France, and the Netherlands meanwhile becoming parties to the protest and suit. Mr. von Eckhardt was at that time still representing Germany in Mexico, and the proceeding of the Carranza government was attributed to his influence and instigation, his evident purpose being, of course, to shut off the United States and the Allies from the Tampico oil supply. The protests were so vigorously worded that President Carranza agreed to hold the enforcement of his decree in abeyance until the Mexican Congress should act in the premises. The Mexican Congress in due time met, but adjourned without taking action, and now, notwithstanding his promise, President Carranza has issued a new decree requiring that the "royalty" taxes on oil produced in January and February of this year shall be paid forthwith. Following closely on the heels of this demand comes the announcement that the Mexican Congress has been called to assemble on May 1, and the hope is entertained in Washington that the present policy of the neighboring republic concerning the oil question may be reversed in this session. There is, however, at the present time, nothing to indicate that the latest decree shall not in the meantime be enforced.

It is well to remember that, whatever the merits of the Mexican contention, there has been no agreement on the point in controversy. The Carranza decree is arbitrary. It is issued regardless of the protests on file in the Mexican Foreign Office. It ignores utterly the pleas made by the oil companies. It is at least an unusual, and may yet be set down as an unlawful, international proceeding. It displays an unneighborly and unfriendly disposition. Looking at it from a strictly Mexican point of view, it could scarcely be more inopportune or tactless. It is apparent from some of his recent activities that President Carranza would like to have a part in shaping the destiny of Latin America. His representatives have visited the different republics of Central and South America during the last two years, and their influence has been felt and manifested in some of these countries. Neither the United States nor the Allies have had reason to regard the effect of this influence with approval. To hold a position of value among the Southern republics, it is essential that Mexico shall better itself in the estimation of the nations recently in conflict with Germany. That it has not done so is evident from the attitude toward it of the Peace Conference, which practically refuses to give it a place in the League of Nations. At the very moment when it should have done something calculated to inspire confidence, it has taken a course which cannot fail to renew and to increase distrust.

It is a remarkable fact that President Carranza has for some time past pursued a policy which, if it had been designed with such an end in view, could hardly have gone farther toward alienating from his Administration the friendship of the United States. In doing this he has also naturally antagonized the nations with which the United States has, since April, 1917, been in close and vital association.

### Atlantic Cables

ONE of the most notable features of the last few years, surely, has been the extent to which every conceivable means of communication has been exploited to the uttermost. From the foot courier to the aeroplane; from the "hail of the ages" to the wireless telegraph and the wireless telephone, they have all been pressed into service. The world has witnessed great revivals as well as wonderful new developments, and has heard much of both; but as to the steady, solid stand-bys of communication, it has taken them much for granted. This has been especially true of the Atlantic cables. Every day, on both sides of the Atlantic, people have read the news from the other side in their morning or evening paper, but so used has the world become to such things, in less than sixty years, that few people have given a moment's thought to the way of it all.

To be precise, it was in the year 1866, after the most incredible obstacles had been overcome, and the most, apparently, decisive failures had been reversed, that the Atlantic cable was at last successfully laid, and telegraphic communication between the United Kingdom and America was finally established. The story is, of course, one of the most dramatic in the history of the Nineteenth Century. Failure piled on failure. Ridicule, opposition, wanton, malevolent sabotage, as it would be called today, were all requisitioned to prevent the achievement, but all to no purpose. From the moment, in 1851, that Crampton succeeded in laying a cable across the Strait of Dover, from the South Foreland to Sangatte, it was clear that a cable might be laid to any place. The only question was to find the best way. And so it came about in the year 1856, largely through the enterprise of Cyrus W. Field on the American side and Charles Bright and John Watkins Brett on the English side, that the Atlantic Telegraph Company was duly registered and at once began its work.

By the June of the following year, the great cable had been manufactured. Before the end of July, it had been loaded on to warships, the Niagara, lent by the United States Government, and the Agamemnon, lent by the British Government. On the morning of August 6, the Niagara having landed the shore end of the cable at Valentia harbor, on the west coast of Ireland, the day before, began the great work of laying out. The rest of the story can be told only in the briefest outline. On the fifth day out, with 380 miles laid, the cable snapped, and both ships returned. More cable was manufactured, and the next year another attempt was made. This time the Niagara and the Agamemnon repaired to mid-ocean with their huge burdens, and, having spliced the cable, parted company, the Niagara sailing west and the Agamemnon east. The cable broke almost immediately. Another splice was made, only to be followed, after some forty miles had been paid out, by another break. A third splice was followed, after another 146 miles had been laid, by a third break, and then both ships returned to Queenstown. It was there decided that, as sufficient cable still remained to connect the British and American shores, another attempt should be made immediately. This time it was successful. Once more the two ships repaired to mid-ocean. They started to pay out on July 29, and on

August 5 the Niagara landed her end at Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, the Agamemnon landing hers, on the same day, at Valentia. At once a message was flashed from shore to shore and the first part of the great achievement was complete.

There was still, however, much to be done and much to be learned. Communication was maintained only for a few weeks. Mistakes were made in the character of the current used; insulation was destroyed, and the last message came through on Oct. 20. That was in 1858. Another attempt was not made until 1865, when the famous Great Eastern started from Valentia on her first momentous voyage as a cable layer. Again there seemed to be nothing but failure. Fault after fault was discovered in the cable, and, at last, when the ship was 1200 miles from the coast of Ireland, came the crowning reverse. The cable broke. All efforts to recover it failed, and the Great Eastern returned. The attempt was renewed, however, the following year, and this time all was successful. Starting from Valentia on July 13, 1866, the Great Eastern reached Heart's Content, Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, a fortnight later. Thereupon communication between the two shores was reestablished, and has been maintained ever since.

### Notes and Comments

WHEN, the other night, in the House of Commons, Mr. Devlin rose, and asked the Attorney General for Ireland if he were aware that the Right Honorable Member for Duncain had dined with the German Emperor previous to the war? and the Member for Duncain promptly got up and remarked, "May I say, sir, that is an absolute falsehood," it seemed almost as if Sir Edward Carson had had the last word.

PERHAPS the reason why some towns in the United States that have long been dry voted wet, at their recent town meetings, is because some of the citizens thought that with national prohibition so near local option had ceased to matter much. If so, the point of view was wrong; but the result may be that the average resident of these towns will welcome prohibition with even greater enthusiasm when it comes in.

OREGON went dry in 1916, and the State Prison population has steadily decreased since that time. There were but 289 inmates in 1918, as compared with 566 in 1915. Only 94 prisoners were received last year, while 261 were admitted in 1915. Here is another institution that has suffered at the hands of prohibition.

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana, is to expend \$16,000,000 on public and private improvements this year, which fact is quite in line with the progress of that community during the last two decades. But is it in order for outsiders to suggest that, while New Orleans is improving itself in this energetic way, it may well refrain from improving all the oldness out of the city? Those parts of New Orleans where one may enjoy a bit of something like the Seventeenth Century, by stepping across Canal Street, can hardly be "improved" in the interest of one of the most charming cities of America.

JULES VIDRINES, a French aviator, has proved that an aeroplane can land successfully on a roof; he came down comfortably, with a plane measuring thirty-six feet wide, on a roof, in Paris, that is fifty-two feet wide by seventy-five feet long; thus winning a prize of \$5000 and the distinction of making the first roof-landing. Nor will the department store that furnished the roof be likely to allow the public to forget its part in the achievement. The day comes nearer when it will be the morning habit of an up-to-date business man who owns a department store to fly in from his country estate, park his machine on the roof, and descend to his office through the skylight.

THE veto of the Governor of Vermont, Percival W. Clement, of a bill giving to the women of Vermont the right of presidential suffrage, has been overridden by the upper house of the Legislature of that State. The measure was vetoed on constitutional grounds, and perhaps properly so, as Vermont, like many other states, has no recognition of women in its organic law. But this is something for the courts. It is also something for the people. Elsewhere it has been established that when the public desires to change a constitution in the interest of justice it can usually do so.

BOSTON, England, has been reminded of Boston, New England, by the war. Remembering also a historic occasion when the Pilgrims rested their hands on the oaken rail in the Old Guild Hall court house court-room, the English Bostonians have had a box made from part of the rail and sent it to Boston, Massachusetts, with a friendly address neatly folded inside. "We are proud," says the address, "of the historic connection between our ancient borough and your great city. And we hope that some unit of your soldiers may be able to visit our town and be welcomed by us." The determining fact in naming Boston, Massachusetts, is said to have been that the Rev. John Cotton had previously been settled in Boston, England.

IT is reported from Mexico that, in case prohibition goes into force in the United States, the southern republic will permit within its borders the establishment by Americans of breweries and distilleries, subject to certain rules and regulations. Such permission, if taken advantage of by American brewers and distillers, seems almost certain to lead to complications. The Mexicans are not now, to any great extent, users of the kinds of beverage which United States brewers and distillers produce. The establishments referred to, therefore, if permitted on the Mexican side of the line, would presumably exist primarily for the purpose of supplying liquor illegitimately to customers on the northern side. At best, the Mexican border has long been a serious problem for the United States. With breweries, distilleries, and saloons stretched along it on the Mexican side, and with "blind pigs" and "speak easies" stretched along it on the American side, it is hardly going too far to predict that the situation would soon become intolerable. And so Mexico should be informed in advance by Washington.